Le Pedigree de

Stuart William de le Deuhihurst

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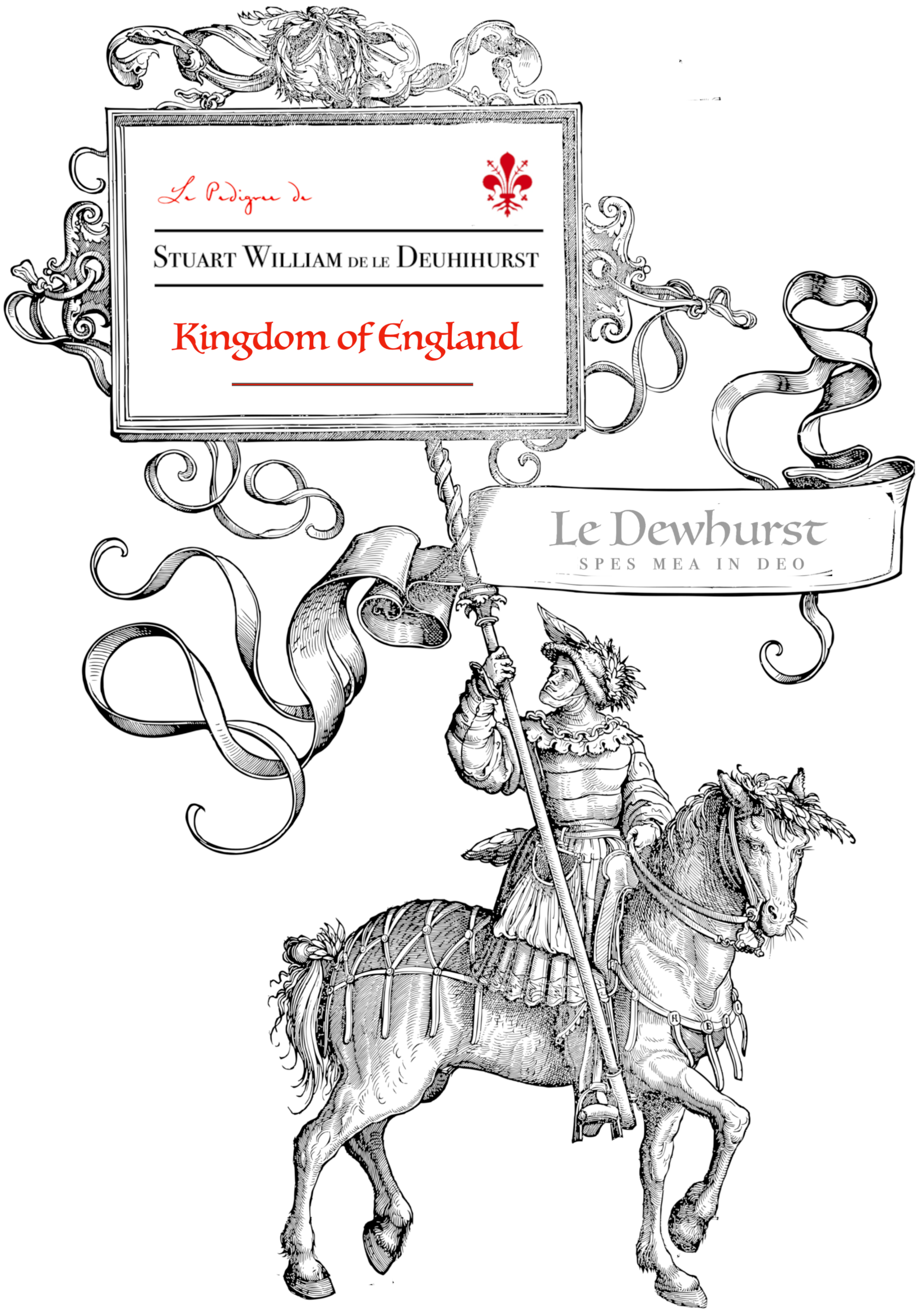
Kingdom of England



QUOD OPORTET FIERI

The Pedigree of Stuart William de le Deuhihurst

QUOD OPORTET FIERI

Roberto de le Deuhihurst =

Rogero de le Dewyhurst = Avina de Samlesbury
d.s.p.m. legit

Henry de le Dewyhurst
d.s.p.m. legit

Adam de le Dewyhurst =
Gentleman b. c. 1290

Rogero de le Dewyhurst =
The Elder of Livesey, gent.
b. c. 1310 Dewhurst Hall

Rogero de le Dewyhurst =
The Younger, gentleman
b. c. 1330, Dewhurst Hall

Ricardo del Dewehirste =
of Saleburi
Gentleman, b. c. 1355

Matillis del Dewehirste
of Saleburi
b. bef. 1363

Roberto del Dewehirste =
of Billington b. c. 1370
Gentleman, b. c. 1358

Willelmo del Dewehirste =
of Ashton-in-Makerfield
Gentleman, b. c. 1360

Geoffrey de Dewhurst =
Gentleman. Escuire.
c. 1380 Saleburi

John de Dewhurst =
Yeoman-Valet Archer
c. 1397. Agincourt

Thomas de Dewhurst =
Gentleman. Escuire.
b. c. 1385. Harfleur

Ralph de Dewhurst =
Gent. Valettus. c. 1393
Battle of Agincourt.

Raulyn de Dewhurst =
Valettus. b. c. 1395
Battle of Agincourt.

NIcholas de Dewhurst =
Valettus. Expedition to
France 1417. b. c. 1397

Adam de Dewhurst =
Gentleman. Escuire.
c. 1400 Saleburi

Geoffrey de Dewhurst
Gentleman. Escuire.
c. 1404 Saleburi

William de Dewhurst
Valettus. King's Army
c. 1425c. Expedition
to France 1443

Christopher de Dewhurst
Gentleman. Escuire.
c. 1403, Billington

Thomas de Dewhurst
Gentleman. Escuire.
Tombelaine
Falaise

Chris. de Dewhurst
of Ribchester, c. 1422
Valettus, King's Army.
Ord. Priest, York 1446
by Archbishop John

Charles de Dewhurst
Valettus, King's Army
Tombelaine, France
b. c. 1417

Perkyn Dewhurst
Valettus, King's Army
Expedition to France
1443. b. c. 1425

John de Dewhurst =
Gentleman heir
b. c. 1420 Dewhurst
Hall, Le Dewhurst

Henry de Dewhurst
Gentleman b. c.
1422 Dewhurst
Hall, Le Dewhurst

William de Dewhurst =
Gentleman, heir
b. c. 1450 Dewhurst
Hall, Le Dewhurst

Oliver de Dewhurst =
Gentleman, heir
b. c. 1470, Dewhurst
Hall, Le Dewhurst

Uncertain of Descent

John de Dewhurst = Alice Usherwood
Gentleman, heir / of Shorrock Hey
b. c. 1490 Dewhurst / Pleasington
Hall, Le Dewhurst

Robert Dewhurst =
Gentleman of
Harrows Bank
Dutton. Later
Leaseholder of
'The Noah's Ark'
City of Oxford

Geoffrey Dewhurst =
Gentleman of
Harrows Bank
Dutton

Richard Dewhurst = Margaret
b. c. 1482 / b. c. 1482
bur. 20 Mar 1538/9 / bur. 4 Dec 1539

John Dewhurst = Joan
b. c. 1485 / b. c. 1485
bur. 17 Mar
1540/1

Peter Duhurst =
Parish Bromshyll
c. 1500, oc. 1537

Robert Dewhurst =
Yeoman, Dunstaple
sued 1505 for debt

Thomas Dewhurst = Anne
Farmer of Ribchester
b. c. 1500, bur. 1563
Probate 1563

William de Dewhurst = Elizabeth Aspenhall
Gentleman, heir / of Standen Hall
b. c. 1518, mar.
15 Feb 1543/4

John Dewhurst = Isabella Dugdale
b. c. 1524, mar.
12 Feb 1548/9
bur. 3 Mar 1572

Ann Dewhurst = John Gabbet
b. c. 1520, wid.
by 1588

Robert Dewhurst =
Gentleman, M.A.
Oxford University
Fellow Univ. Coll.
Master Rivington
Grammar. d.1588

Roger Dewhurst = Jeanna Foole
Gentleman, mar.
14 May 1558, b.
b. c. 1534, decd.
by 1588

Barnard Dewhurst = Anne Warde
Armiger, Gent. of / niece of Magdalene
Cheshunt, Secretary / Cheke, (sister-in-law
Viscount Burleigh / of William Cecil
b. 1533. Grays Inn / Viscount Burleigh)
2 Feb 1582. Queen's
Woodward for Herts.
Res. Chesh. Nunnery
d. 1596

John de Dewhurst = Grace Boyes
Gentleman, heir / d. heiress of
bp. 30 Jan 1546 / Henry Boyes
mar. 19 Apr 1563 / Boyes House

James de Dewhurst =
Gentleman, Sizar at
Queen's College
Cambridge Univ.
Ord. 1 Jun 1575
Rector of Cong.

Robert de Dewhurst = Eliz. Baron
Gentleman, c. 1565 / of Great
mar. 11 Jul 1580 / Harwood
bur. 1634 at Mitton

Ann de Dewhurst
Grace Dewhurst

Giles Dewhurst
Christ Church
Oxf. B.A. 1570
M.A. 1573, d.
1577 in coll.

Robert Dewhurst = Katherine Hoghton
Gentleman Alston / dau. Sir Richard
b. c. 1579, bur. / Hoghton of
Mar 1623, Rib. / Hoghton Tower

Richard
John

1. Thomas
2. Henry
5. John

Sir Rbt. Dewhurst
Trinity Coll. Cam.
Grays Inn, Custos
Brevium de Banco
Regis

Sir Bern. Dewhurst
Knighted 1611
Synod of Dort
nom. Judge of the
Admiralty, Dean
of the Arches

Cath. ux. Drywood
Anne ux. Dormer

William de Dewhurst = Ellen Southworth
Gentleman, heir / d. Thom. Southw.
b. 1581 Boyes House / of Samlesbury
St Mary's Hall
Oxf. Univ., Grays
Inn 1601. Armiger
Arms: erm. three
esc. gules. Crest:
wolf's head couped
erminois

John de Dewhurst
Gentleman
B.A. Corpus Chr.
1608, M.A. 1611
Ord. 17.02.1611
Writ 15 Aug 1621
Excommunicate
Capiendo

Ellen ux. Banastre
Mary ux. Southworth

Thomas de Dewhurst = Jane
Gentleman of Wadd.
bp. 22 Aug 1582 G.H.
bur. 1657 Ribchester

James de Dewhurst = Mary Ashe
Gentleman of Bay. / d. George
bp. 27 May 1584 / Ashe of
Bayley

Lt. John Dewhurst = Anne Walkeden
bp. 7 Apr 1603 / d. Ralph Walked.
Royalist Army in / of Lancaster
the North

William Dewhurst
Marston Moor
obiit sine prole

Robert Dewhurst
Marston Moor
obiit sine prole

Ann ux Eccles
Eliz. ux. Crook

Lt. Co. William Dewhurst =
Royalist Army in the N.
English Civil War

John Dewhurst
Anth. Dewhurst
Geo. Dewhurst

Rev. Rbt Dewhurst = Sicelie Smithe
Brasenose, M.A. / of Manchester
Oxford University
Ord. 25 Apr 1563

John Dewhurst =
of Comberall
Royalist Army
in the North

Isabell
Anne
Alice
Martha

1. William
3. Giles

2. Robert Dewhurst = Margret Cotham
Royalist Army N. / d. Geo. Cotham
of Dilworth

Robert Dewhurst = Francis Wood
of Clayton

John
William
Katherine

Rev. Thomas Dewhurst =
Curate of Whitworth
Chapel. bur. 1697 at
Gorton Manchester

Robert Dewhurst =

Josias Dewhurst = Anne Howorth
mar. 8 Feb 1665 / of Rochdale

Naomy
Mary

Robert Dewhurst
of Comberall

James Dewhurst
of Bayley

The Dewhursts of Saint Croix

Robert Dewhurst = Bridget

Thomas Dewhurst

John Dewhurst

Elizabeth Dewhurst

Marie Dewhurst

Ann Dewhurst

Cicely Dewhurst

John Dewhurst = Anne Heartley
bp. 18 Oct 1702
mar. 4 Aug 1726
bur. 6 Feb 1768
Probate

Robert Dewhurst

Josias Dewhurst = Anne Kelly

Isabell Dewhurst

Thomas Dewhurst = Lettice Wilkinson
bp. 22 Feb 1746
mar. 21 May 1771
d. 4 Jan 1817

Martha Dewhurst

Margret Dewhurst

John Dewhurst = Jenny Thompson
bp. 13 Nov 1772
mar. 21 Feb 1792
d. Jul 1860

Mary Dewhurst

James Dewhurst

Thomas Dewhurst

Henry Dewhurst = Isabella Sellars
b. 4 Nov 1804
m. 2 Nov 1828
d. 10 Apr 1886

Robert Dewhurst

John Dewhurst = Jane Cockshott
b. 26 Oct 1830 / of Padiham
m. July 1852
d. Jul 1905

Maria Dewhurst

Nicholas Dewhurst

Jane Dewhurst

Eliz. Dewhurst

Fergus Dewhurst

Eli Dewhurst =
Innkeeper

Havelok Dewhurst = Margret Aikin
b. 21 Mar 1858
m. 25 Sep 1879
d. 18 Nov 1918

William

Sarah

Thomas

Mary

Albert

Jane

Percy Dewhurst DCM MM
79th Tunneling Co. RE
WWI, award. Imperial
Service Medal

William Dewhurst =
British Army
Emig. Aus.

Percy Dewhurst
Cameronians
Scottish Rifles
2nd Battle Ypres
Battle of Loos

Herbert Aikin Dewhurst = Ada Todhunter
Collier. b. c. 21 Nov / d. Thomas Todhunter
mar. Apr 1909 / Blacksmith
d. 15 Jan 1961 / Worsthorne

Ivy Dewhurst

Jack Dewhurst = Jean Grainger
Cabinet Maker / Painter
b. 2 Oct 1921 / d. 29 Dec 2020
m. Apr 1945
d. Apr 1998

Harry Dewhurst

Neil Francis Dewhurst = (Esther) Helan Merry

(Stuart) Peter Dewhurst = Christine Hartley
b. Apr 1949 Burnley
m. Jan 1969 Lancaster

Kevin Dewhurst

Jane Dewhurst = Keith Fisher

Ruth Dewhurst = David Sparkes
ACII, LL.B. (HONS) / FCII, BIBA

Mary Dewhurst

John Ashley Dewhurst
Carpenter

Angela Edwina Dewhurst
Entrepreneur

Stuart William Dewhurst
LL.B. (HONS) , FRSA
Freeman of Lancaster

DNA

Confirmed Haplogroup

I-Y31119

English Norse Heritage

The shields above display some of the Arms under which the House of Dewhurst (De Le Deuhihurst) served, in England, Wales and France, between the years of 1403 and 1443. They represent the official arms of King Henry V, of the House of Lancaster, Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, John of Lancaster, First Duke of Bedford KG, William de la Pole, First Duke of Suffolk KG, Humphrey of Lancaster, Duke of Gloucester, John Beaufort, First Duke of Somerset, Sir John Talbot, First Earl of Shrewsbury, First Earl of Waterford and Seventh Baron Talbot KG, Thomas Lord Scales KG, Sir Thomas de Montacute, Fourth Earl of Salisbury KG, Sir Robert de Willoughby, Sixth Baron Willoughby de Eresby KG, Thomas Neville, Fifth Baron Furnivall, Sir John Radcliffe KG and Sir Thomas Rempston KG. The Dewhursts served at Harfleur, Agincourt, Rouen, Bayeaux, Neuilly, St Lo, Coutances, L'Eveque, Alencon, Essay, Anjou, Maine, Vernon, Meung-sur-Loire, Verneuil, Orleans, Tombelaine, Falaise, Vire, in the Marches of Avranchin, and Mortain, in the Defence of Domfront, at the Fortress of St Suzanne and at the Siege of St Ceneri

The Pedigree of Stuart William De Le Dewhurst

In the course of our studies we were much aided by the accounts of the townships and villages of the Ribble Valley and of the territories of the Ancient Parish of Whalley, which appear in the *Victoria History* series for the County of Lancaster and which have now been made freely available on the *British History Online* website (https://www.british-history.ac.uk/). In particular the accounts of Wilpshire, Langho, Dinckley, Salesbury, Hothersall, Billington, Balderstone, Osbaldestone, Mitton, Chipping, Clayton-le-Dale, Pleasington, Clayton-le-Moors, Church, Rishton, Darwen, Blackburn, Turton, Accrington, Chorley, Rivington, Rossendale, Great Harwood, Altham, Hapton, Padiham, Goldshaw Booth, Reedley Hallows, Higham, Ightenhill, Barrowford, Nelson, Habergham, Cliviger, Read, Simonstone, Newchurch in Pendle, Wiswell, Downham, Chatburn, Colne, Burnley, Clitheroe, Whalley, Aighton, Bailey, Goosnargh, Ribchester, Longridge, Preston, Kirkham, Garstang, Lancaster, Bolton, Bashall, Liverpool, Manchester, Audenshaw, Accrington, Haslingden, Dutton and Dilworth were a source of much valuable information by which we were, over a period of time, able to understand the path which our ancestors trod on their journey from our ancestral seat at *Le Dewhurst*. We will now set down a full and detailed account of our ancestry in the male line, together with the surviving details of our direct maternal ancestry; although we will also sometimes mention the siblings of our direct paternal ancestors, particularly where it is relevant in supporting a descent. It was interesting to note that all of our ancestors, since the introduction of the Parish Register, were born *within wedlock* and were usually also baptised in the Christian faith (and may all have been; but on occasion a record may not have been found). We found no evidence of bastardy or illegitimacy. We establish a Pedigree of twenty-six generations beginning in the idyllic setting of the ancient Ribble Valley.

1. The author was born at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary on the 17th of December in 1976 (England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1916-2007, Volume number 40, page 1165). He is the son of Stuart Peter Dewhurst and his wife Christine Dewhurst (nee Hartley). In Nov 1994 he took the full British Mensa examination and qualified as a Member of British Mensa. He matriculated at University College, Durham University (*alma mater*) in 1995 and 1996 but left without a degree. At Durham he joined the Royal Society of Chemistry and was later a Member of The Royal Institution. He is a Member of the 1072 Club and a Life Member of the Durham Union Society. In 2007 he was awarded Undergraduate Certificates in the Humanities (Cert Hum (Open)) and in Social Sciences (Cert SocSci (Open)) by the Open University. Then in 2011 he graduated with an LL.B. degree with First Class Honours from The Open University. On 13 Jul 2013 he was admitted as a Freeman of the City of Lancaster (Lancaster City Council : *Roll of Freemen and Freewomen*). In 2017 he was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. On 18 Jul 2017 he was elected a Full Member of the Royal Society of St George. He is a Member of the Conservative Party. He resides in Lancaster where he reads History and is occupied as an Antiquary and Genealogist. He is a visual Artist who is interested in Web Design technologies. He holds the following qualifications with W3Schools: Certified HTML Developer, Certified HTML5 Developer, Certified CSS Developer, Certified Javascript Developer, Certified JQuery Developer, Certified Bootstrap Developer and a Certified PHP Developer.

2. His father Stuart Peter Dewhurst was born in Burnley, Lancashire, in April 1949 (England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1916-2007, volume 10b, page 1870). Christine Hartley was born in April 1948 in Lancaster to William Kenneth Hartley and his wife Emily Evelyn Hartley (England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1916-2007, volume 10c, page 707). Stuart Peter and Christine are married in January 1968 in Lancaster (England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1916-2005, volume 10c, page 1549). Peter is the son of Jack Dewhurst and his wife Jean Dewhurst (nee Grainger). Peter is a Master craftsman and a highly accomplished carpenter, rocking horse maker and builder. He spent many years working in construction and is a skilful architect. He has designed and produced some of the finest snooker tables in England. He made the coffin for the 'King of Poachers' the legendary Nooky Clark, at his request. He achieved some

degree of fame in the hospitality industry in the nineteen eighties, especially in Edinburgh and Glasgow where he blended in with the natives and was a much respected man in the town.

3. Jack Dewhurst was born on 2 Oct 1921 in Burnley, Lancashire (1939 England and Wales Register, schedule 94, sub schedule 3, enumeration district NFAL 472/1; England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1916-2007, registered Oct 1921 in Burnley, volume 8e, page 295; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, registered April 1998 'Burnley and Pendle', register C1D, district and subdistrict 5821C, entry number 22). In 1939 he is an apprentice Cabinet Maker and resides at 30 Newcastle Street, Burnley (1939 England and Wales Register). He became a highly accomplished Cabinet Maker. Jean Grainger was born on 24 Dec 1927 in Burnley, Lancashire, to Thomas Stuart Grainger and his wife Mabel Grainger (nee Ashton) (England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, registration date Jan 2000, Burnley and Pendle, registration number B4D, district and subdistrict 5821B, entry number 282). Thomas is the first cousin, three generations removed of the eminent physician Prof Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart (see Stronach, G and Wallis, P (2004) *Stewart, Sir Thomas Grainger* (1837 - 1900) in Oxford Dictionary of National Biography) and the second great grand nephew of the Engineer Thomas Grainger FRSE (see *Grainger, Thomas* (1794 - 1852) in Lee, C H (2004) Oxford Dictionary of National Biography). It is through the kinship with the Grainger-Stewarts that the Dewhursts adopted the personal name of Stuart. Jack and Jean are married in April 1945 in Burnley, Lancashire (England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1916-2005, registered April 1945 Burnley, volume 8e, page 414). Jack passes away at the age of 77 and is cremated (England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, registered April 1998, registration number C1D, district and subdistrict 5821C, entry number 22). His ashes are scattered in Loch Ness by his beloved son Stuart Peter. Jack was the son of Herbert Aikin Dewhurst and his wife Ada Dewhurst (nee Todhunter).

4. Herbert Dewhurst was born on 21 Nov 1888 in Burnley, Lancashire (1939 England and Wales Register, schedule number 94, sub schedule 1, NFAL 472/1; 1891 England Census, The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England, Class: RG12, Piece: 3371, Folio: 48, Page: 4; 1901 England Census, Burnley, West Ward 24, piece 3872, folio 62, page number 17, household schedule 104; 1911 Census, registered Burnley 472 East Ward 4, household schedule number 268, piece 24782). Herbert is baptised on 30 Dec 1888 in Burnley (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980, Phillimore Ecclesiastical Parish 4724). In 1891 his family are living at 406 Cog Lane Burnley (1891 England Census, The National Archives of the UK (TNA), Kew, Surrey, England, Class: RG12, Piece: 3371, Folio: 48, Page: 4). Ada is born on 31 July 1888 in Worsthorne, Lancashire to Thomas Todhunter and his wife Helen Todhunter (nee Heap) (1939 England and Wales Register, 94, 2, NFAL 472/1; 1891 England Census, Class: RG12; Piece: 3360; Folio: 113; Page: 31; 1901 England Census, Burnley, East Ward 05, piece 3861, folio 121, page number 15, household schedule 83; 1911 England Census, Burnley 472 East Ward 4, household schedule 268, piece 24782; England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1837-1915, registered 1888 Jul-Aug-Sep Burnley, volume 8e, page 227; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, registered Burnley Apr 1948, volume 10b, page 625). In 1909 Herbert and Ada are married in Burnley (England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1837-1915, registered Burnley 1909 Apr-May-Jun, volume 8e, page 423, Records on Page 7678580; 1911 EC). In 1911 they reside at 60 Ashworth Street, Burnley with his wife's family (1911 England Census). In 1939 he and Ada are living with their children at 30 Newcastle Street Burnley (1939 England and Wales Register). Ada passes away in 1948 (England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, registered April 1948 Burnley, volume 10b, page 625). Herbert passes away on 15 January 1961 in Burnley at the age of 72 (England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, registered January 1961 Burnley, volume 10b, page 1033). Probate is 26 April 196, Lancaster (England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1995). Herbert was the son of Havelock Dewhurst and his wife Margaret Dewhurst (nee Aikin).

5. Havelock Dewhurst was born on 22 Mar 1858 at Cherry Fold, Habergham Eaves, Burnley, Lancashire to John Dewhurst and Jane Dewhurst (nee Cockshott) (GRO Certificate of Birth BXCG 727264, certified 18 Dec 2015; 1861 EC Burnley, Padiham 4, household 42, piece 3075, folio 60, page 8; 1871 England Census, Burnley 41, household 135, piece 4151, folio 37, page 21; 1881 England Census, Burnley 21, piece 4149, folio 48, page 19; 1891 England Census, Habergham Eaves Burnley; 1901 England Census, Burnley, West Ward 24, piece 3872, folio 62, page 17, household 104; 1911 England Census, Burnley 472, West Ward 29, piece 24852; England & Wales Marriages, 1538-1988, Film Number: 1526143; England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1837-1915, Apr-May-Jun 1858, Burnley, volume 8e, page 152; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, Oct 1918 Burnley, volume 8e, page 352; England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, FHL Film Number 1526143, ref id 2:1QNNLW2; Lancashire, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1911, ref number PR 2863/1/9; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Ancestry.com. Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.). Havelock is baptised 11 Apr 1858 in the Church of St Leonard in Padiham, Lancashire (Lancashire, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1911, ref number Pr 2863/1/9). Margaret Aikin was born on 10 Mar 1858 to John William Aikin and his wife Sarah Aikin (nee Brook); she was baptised 28 Mar 1858 at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Habergham Eaves (OPC records for Lancashire http://www.lan-opc.org.uk; 1861 England Census, Burnley 43, household 43, piece 3072, folio 112, page 9; 1871 England Census, Burnley 42, household 21, piece 4151, folio 56, page 4; 1881 England Census, Burnley 21, piece 4149, folio 48, page 19; 1891 England Census, Habergham Eaves, Burnley; 1901 England Census, Burnley, West Ward 24, piece 3872, folio 62, page 17, household 104; England & Wales Marriages, 1538-1988, Place: Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, England; Date Range: 1875 - 1900; Film Number: 1526143; England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, FHL 1526143, ref id 2:1QNNLW2; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Ancestry.com. Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Habergham Eaves, Holy Trinity, Lancashire, England). Havelock and Margaret were married on 25 Sep 1879 at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Habergham Eaves, Burnley (England & Wales Marriages, 1538-1988, Place: Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, England; Date Range: 1875 - 1900; Film Number: 1526143; England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, Film 1526143, ref id 2:1QNNLW2; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Habergham Eaves, Holy Trinity, Lancashire, England, Ancestry.com. Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012). In 1881 they reside at 10 Escott Street in Burnley (1881 England Census). In 1891 they are living at 406 Cog Lane, Burnley (1891 England Census). In 1891 and in 1901 they are living in Burnley (1891 England Census, 1901 England Census). Margaret passes away in 1910 at the Burnley Victoria Hospital, aged 52 years and is buried at grave 1247 in Burnley Cemetery on 28 Mar 1910 (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Havelock passes away on 18 Nov 1918 at 32 Oak Street in Burnley, at the age of 60 years (England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007, registered Oct 1918 Burnley, volume 8e, page 352; GRO Certificate of Death, DYE 412754 Burnley, certified 22 Oct 2019). Probate 25 Nov 1918 London, England (England and Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations) 1858-1995).

6. John Dewhurst was born 26 Oct 1830 in Padiham, Lancashire to Henry Dewhurst and his wife Isabella Dewhurst (nee Sellars) (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1911, Bishop's Transcripts, ref Drb/2/285; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, Jul-Aug-Sep 1905 Burnley, volume 8e, page 132; 1841 England Census Burnley, Padiham, piece 509, book 13, folio 4, page 1; 1851 England Census, Habergham All Saints 4722, Burnley Padiham 6a, household 1, piece 2253, folio 91, page

1; 1861 England Census, St Leonard, Burnley, Padiham 4, household 42, piece 3075, folio 60, page 8; 1871 England Census, Habergham Eaves Holy Trinity, Burnley 41, household 135, piece 4151, folio 37, page 21; 1881 England Census, Hapton, Burnley 19, piece 4159, folio 73, page 3; 1891 England Census, Habergham Eaves, Burnley; 1901 England Census, Burnley West Ward 27, piece 3872, folio 138, page 43). He is baptised on 29 June 1837 at the age of six years at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (England and Wales Christening Index 1530-1980; Lancashire, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1911, Bishop's Transcripts). Jane Cockshott was born on 9 July 1834 at Padiham to Thomas Cockshott and his wife Ann Cockshutt (Hargreaves) (Lancashire, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1911, Bishop's Transcripts, ref Drb/2/285; 1861 EC Burnley, Padiham 4, household 42, piece 3075, folio 60, page 8; 1871 England Census, Burnley 41, household 135, piece 4151, folio 37, page 21; 1881 England Census, Burnley 19, piece 4159, folio 7, page 3; 1891 England Census, Burnley, Class RG12, Piece 3371, Folio: 56, Page: 21; 1901 England Census, Burnley, West Ward 27, piece 3872, folio 138, page 43, household 218; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, Oct-Nov-Dec 1906, Burnley, volume 8c, page 187). John and Jane are married on 26 Sep 1852 at the Church of St Mary the Virgin in Blackburn (GRO Certificate of Marriage, MXH 754632, certified 12 Nov 2019; England & Wales Marriages, 1538-1988, Ancestry, Film Number: 1278808; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Ancestry). In 1861 they are living in Padiham with their children Eli, Havelock and William (1861 England Census). In 1871 they are living in Burnley with further children Sarah, Arthur, Henry and Mary (1871 England Census). In 1881 they have a small farm of around 21 Acres (Green Nook Farm) in Hapton. Havelock and Eli have left the household and John and Jane have had more children: Thomas, Mary Elizabeth, Albert and Jane (1881 England Census). In 1891 John and Jane are 60 years of age and living in Burnley, with three of their children Thomas, Mary Elizabeth and Albert (1891 England Census). In 1901 John and Jane are still living in Burnley. In their household are Angeletta Dewhurst, Nellie Dewhurst and Dorothy Miller (1901 England Census). John passes away in 1905 in Burnley at the age of 74 and his death is registered in Jul-Aug-Sep in 1905 (England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, 1905 Jul-Aug-Sep, Burnley, volume 8e, page 132). John Dewhurst is buried 31 Jul 1905 at Burnley Cemetery at grave 13108 and the entry indicates that he was living at Villiers Street, Burnley at the time of his death (Register, Burnley Cemetery, Burials 1904 - 1909, Page 80, Entry 64514; OPC records Lancashire http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Jane Dewhurst passes away at the age of 72 in 1906 in Burnley (England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, registered Oct-Nov-Dec 1906, volume 8c, page 187). She is buried 29 Dec 1906 at Burnley Cemetery with her late husband (Register Burnley Cemetery, Burials 1904 - 1909, Page 170, Entry 67044; OPC records http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). The record confirms her last address was Villiers Street in Burnley.

7. Henry Dewhurst was born on 4 Nov 1804 in Padiham to John Dewhurst and his wife Jenny Dewhurst (Tompson) (England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, Ancestry, FHL Film Number 0093667-0093669; England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980, Ancestry;1841 England Census, Burnley, Padiham, Piece 509, Book 13, Folio 4, Page 1; 1851 England Census, Burnley, Padiham 6a, household 1, Piece 2253, Folio 91, Page 1; 1881 England Census, Burnley 47, Piece 4155, Folio 12, Page 18; Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, Ancestry, ref number Pr 3097/1/11). Henry was baptised 2 Dec 1804 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980; England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975; Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812). Isabella Sellars was born on 8 April 1804 to Nicholas Sellars and his wife Betty Sellars (nee Waddington) (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980, Ancestry, Parish 4729; 1841 England Census, Burnley, Padiham, Piece 509, Book 13, Folio 4, Page 1; 1851 England Census, Burnley, Padiham 6a, household 1, Piece 2253, Folio 91, Page 1; England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991, Ancestry, FHL 1526203, reference ID pg 8 #63). Isabella is baptised on 10 Feb 1807, at the age of 2 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980, Ancestry; also appears in Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms,

Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, Ancestry, ref number Pr 2863/1/6 with an incorrect transcription of 10 Feb '1809', source document was faded). Henry and Isabella are married on 2 Nov 1828 at the Church of St Peter in Burnley (Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Ancestry 4724). Isabella Dewhurst passes away in 1853 at the age of 49 years (England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991, FHL 1526203, ref pg 8 #63, Ancestry; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, 1853 Apr-May-Jun, Burnley, volume 8e, 124, Ancestry). She is buried on 24 Apr 1853 at the Church of All Saints at Habergham, Lancashire (England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991). Henry Dewhurst passes away on 10 April 1886 in Burnley at the age of 81 (England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1995, Lancashire, England, Ancestry; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, Apr-May-Jun 1886, volume 8e, page 132; Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, reference number Pr 3097/1/11, Ancestry). Henry is buried on 15 Apr 1886 at the Church of All Saints at Habergham (Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986). Probate is 8 May 1886, Lancashire (England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1995).

8. John Dewhurst was born in Padiham, Lancashire in 1772 to Thomas Dewhurst and his wife Lettice Dewhurst (nee Wilkinson) (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, Bishop's Transcripts, ref Drb/2/282, Ancestry; England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, FHL Film Number 0093667-0093669, Ancestry; 1841 England Census, Bromley, Padiham, Piece 509, Book 15, Folio 22, Page 2; 1851 England Census, Burnley, Padiham 6F, household 7, Piece 2253, Folio 222, Page 3; Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, Padiham, ref Pr 2863/1/20, Ancestry). John was baptised 15 Nov 1772 (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, Ancestry; England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, Ancestry). Jenny Tompson is born in 1773 in Padiham, Lancashire to Henry Tompson and his wife Jenny Tompson (nee Hartley) and she is baptised 5 Sep 1773 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980, Ancestry; England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, FHL 0093667-0093669; Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, ref Pr 2863/1/4, Ancestry and also in the Bishop's Transcripts at ref Drb/2/282). John and Jenny are married on 21 Feb 1792 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, FHL 459650, 93667, 93668, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Ancestry). Jenny Dewhurst passes away age 67 and is buried on 11 May 1840 at Padiham (Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, Bishop's Transcripts reference Drb/2/286, Ancestry). John Dewhurst appears on the 1841 and 1851 Censuses at Padiham with Mary Dewhurst and Ellen Dewhurst (1841 England Census, Bromley, Padiham, Piece 509, Book 15, Folio 22, Page 2; 1851 England Census, Burnley, Padiham 6F, household 7, Piece 2253, Folio 222, Page 3). John Dewhurst passes away on 12 Aug 1860 at Hargreaves, Padiham at the age of 86 and is buried on 14 Aug 1860 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham, grave 11/9 (GRO Certificate of Death, Burnley Union, DYE 412741, certified 22 Oct 2019; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, Jul-Aug-Sep 1860 Burnley, volume 8e, page 109, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, ref. Pr 2863/1/20, Ancestry; OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk).

9. Thomas Dewhurst was born in Higham, Lancashire, in 1746 (inferred from date of Baptism, so date of birth could have been earlier) to John Dewhurst and his wife Ann Dewhurst (nee Heartley) and he was baptised on 22 Feb 1746 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980, Ancestry; England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, FHL 1040343, ref 2:31JRCT2, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, ref Pr 2863/1/3, Ancestry). Lettice Wilkinson was born in 1754 in Padiham to William Wilkinson and his wife Ann Dewhurst (nee Duckworth) and was baptised on 2 Feb 1754 at the Church off St Leonard in Padiham (England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980,

Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, ref Pr 2863/1/19; OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Thomas and Lettice are married on 21 May 1771 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (England & Wales Marriages, 1538-1988, Padiham, Lancashire, England; Date Range: 1767 - 1783; Film Number: 1040343, Ancestry; England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, FHL 1040343, ref id 2:3J2DZ4V, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Bishop's Transcripts, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936, Ancestry; OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Thomas Dewhurst passes away at the age of 69 on 4 Jan 1817 and is buried on 8 Jan 1817 at the Church of St Leonard at Padiham (England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991, FHL 1040343, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, ref Pr 2863/1/18, Ancestry; Web: UK, Burial and Cremation Index, 1576-2014, Ancestry; OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Lettice Dewhurst passes away on 13 Jun 1838 at the old chapel in Padiham at the age of 86 and is buried on 17 Jun 1838 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (GRO Certificate of death, 1838 Burnley Union, DYD 967546, certified 21 Jan 2016; England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915, Apr-May-Jun 1838, Burnley, volume 21, page 160, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1986, ref Pr 2863/1/19, Ancestry).

10. John Dewhurst was born in 1702 (date of his birth is inferred from date of Baptism) in Pendle to Robert Dewhurst and his wife Bridget Dewhurst. John Dewhurst is baptised 18 Oct 1702 at the Church of St Peter in Burnley (England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, FHL 896846, 896847, Ancestry; OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Ann Heartley is born to James Heartley in Rochdale and she is baptised at the Church of St Chad in Rochdale on 14 Dec 1706 (England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, FHL 6342704, Ancestry; see also FHL 1342495; Manchester, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1541-1812, Rochdale, ref L48/1/1/7, archive roll 640). John Dewhurst and Ann Heartley are married on 4 Aug 1726 at the Church of St Peter in Burnley (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, Parish Register, Burnley, ref Pr 3027/1/2, Ancestry). Note well that the transcription of that register on Ancestry is incorrect. The Register is very faded and the transcriber attributes the marriage of 'John Dent' and 'Agnes Hostles'. The entry is in fact 'John Dewhurst' and 'Ann Heartley' and there is more than one occurrence of a Heartley in that register. Ann Dewhurst passes away in 1767 at the age of 61 and is buried at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham on 4 Aug 1767 (England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991, FHL 1040343, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, Bishop's Transcripts, ref Drb/2/282, Ancestry; OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). John Dewhurst passes away the following year, at the age of 66 and is buried on 6 Feb 1768 at the Church of St Leonard in Padiham (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). The will of John Dewhurst is recorded in the probate registry (UK, Extracted Probate Records, 1269-1975, Ancestry) and the will of 'Dewhurst, John, of Padiam, weaver' is preserved in the Lancashire Records Office under reference WCW/C462B/54-1, 54-2 and 54-3.

11. Robert Dewhurst is born in Newchurch in Rossendale in 1673 (inferred from date of Baptism) to Josias Dewhurst and his wife Ann Dewhurst (nee Howorth). Robert Dewhurst is baptised on 21 Sep 1673 at the Church of St Nicholas in Newchurch in Rossendale (England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, FHL 0844803 IT 3, Ancestry; Manchester, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1541-1812, FHL GB127.L75/1/1/1, Ancestry; "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, FamilySearch, International Genealogy Index, LDS, Utah). Robert was no doubt named after his paternal grandfather the Reverend Robert Dewhurst M.A. We have yet to confirm a birth record for Bridget, who is the wife of Robert Dewhurst junior and there are several likely entries in the OPC records for Lancashire, including a Bridget Baron baptised 8 Jul 1677, and Bridget Nowell baptised 26 Aug 1677 (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Robert went North from Newchurch in Rossendale to Newchurch in Pendle. Robert

and Bridget Dewhurst have several children together. Firstly, Josias Dewhurst (a namesake of Robert's father Josias) who is baptised 23 Jan 1698 at the Church of St Peter in Burnley (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). The entry states that he is the son of Robert Dewhurst of Saxifield. We mention that the christian name Josias is extremely rare among the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire and we have only found two occurrences in the seventeenth century. It is of course a biblical name and Josias' grandfather was a Church of England Vicar. Robert and Bridget then have a son Robert Dewhurst who is baptised 21 Sep 1701 at the Church of St Mary, Newchurch in Pendle and whose genealogy is well represented in the parish records (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Then as we have noted above Robert and Bridget have a son John Dewhurst, baptised in 1702 and also a daughter Isabell, baptised 31 Mar 1706 at the Church of St Peter in Burnley (ibid). Bridget Dewhurst passes away in 1745 and is stated to be the wife of Robert Dewhurst of New Laund; she is buried on 24 July 1745 at the Church of St Mary in Newchurch in Pendle (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk; England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991, FHL 1278872; Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, ref PR 2862/1/1, Ancestry; "England Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991," database, FamilySearch, International Genealogical Index, LDS, Utah, FHL microfilm 1,278,872). Her spouse Robert Dewhurst of New Laund is buried on 27 July in the same year (England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991, FHL 1278872, Ancestry; Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, ref PR 2862/1/1, Ancestry).

12. Josias Dewhurst is born around 1642, probably at Newchurch in Rossendale, to Robert Dewhurst and his wife Sicelie Dewhurst (nee Smith). He would certainly have been baptised and this probably took place at the Church of St Nicholas, where his father Robert was Minister. The absence of a clear record of his birth and baptism is not unusual; it is well known that there was significant disruption to the parish registers in the period which led up to the First English Civil War (see eg Latter Day Saints *History of Parish Registers in England*; https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/History_of_Parish_Registers_in_England). However on 15 Nov 1665 there is a record of the marriage of Josias, to Anna Howorth at the Church of St Nicholas in Newchurch in Rossendale (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, Bishop's Transcripts, ref Drb/2/267, Ancestry; Manchester, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1541-1812, ref GB127.L75/1/1/1, Ancestry). This may be the Ann Howorth, daughter of Otiwell Howarth of Accrington who is baptised at the Church of St James in Altham on 29 May 1639 (OPC records for Lancashire, LDS Film 1278856, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). In 1684 an Otiwell Howorth occurs as a surrenderee of real property in the Manor Court of Accrington (Lancashire Records Office DDHCL/3/218). There is a transaction made in the Manor Court of Accrington during Michaelmas 1684, concerning the surrendor of real property in Boothedgside from Robert Dewhurst, Clerk, to his son Josiah Dewhurst (ibid DDHCL/3/218). And again in 1686 concerning a property in Wolfendenbooth (ibid, DDHCL/3/219). Then again c.1687-1688, in Rossendale "maintenance by Robert Dewhurst, clerk, of family of Josias his son" (ibid, QSP/644/23). Ann Dewhurst passes away in 1692 and is buried on 4 Feb 1692 at the Church of St Nicholas in Newchurch in Rossendale (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, Bishop's Transcripts, ref Drb/2/267, Ancestry; Manchester, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1541-1812, ref GB127.L75/1/1/1, Ancestry). Her abode is 'Edgside' and the parish register indicates that she is a widow; we have not found a record of the death of Josias but he must have predeceased his wife Ann and may also be buried at the Church of St Nicholas in Newchurch in Rossendale.

13. Robert Dewhurst was born before 27 May in 1618, probably in Waddington, Yorkshire. He appears in the *Alumni Oxoniensis* 1500-1714: "s. Thomas, of Wadington, Yorks, pleb. **Brasenose Coll**., matric. 27 May, 1636, aged 18" (p. 400). Sicelie Smith, the daughter of Thomas Smithe of Rushehulme is baptised 24 Sep 1611 at Manchester Cathedral (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Robert and Sicelie are married on 15 Sep 1640 at the Church of St Mary the

Virgin in Eccles (OPC records for Lancashire, http://www.lan-opc.org.uk; source 'manchester central library'). Note also the entry in Irvine (1911) *Marriage Licenses Granted in the Archdeaconry of Chester*, volume IV, p58, 7 September 1640: "Robert Dewhurst, Clerk, and Cecily Smith, Parish of Manchester, Spinster. Bondsman, Richard Seddon of Risham [Rusholme], Lane. Revds. Edward Woolmer and Edmund Hopwood, Clerks, Manchester.". We know that Robert's wife is called Cicelie because it is stated in the papers of the antiquary Father Francis Robert Raines, who was Rector of Manchester, with regard to 'Conveyance of premises in Blakeley co Lancs From Robert Dewhurst of Gorton, clerk and others" (Bundle no. 11, no. 143, 24 Mar 1673/4) and 'Fine of messuages in Blakely' between 'Robert Dewhurst, clerk, Ciceley his wife' (Bundle no. 11, no. 144, 4 Apr 1674) (The Raines Collection C.6.34-E.5.7). There are numerous occurrences for Robert in the documents of the period. In 1640 he is incumbent of Haslingden (The *Account of Haslingden,* VCH volume VI; source Earwaker). In 1641 he appears in a libel case in the Court of Star Chamber (EDC 5/1641/26). In the *Alumni Oxoniensis* the entry records matriculation at Brasenose but does not list a degree. However the Law Report from the Star Chamber case describes him as a Master of Arts. Later in 1641 he appears as Curate of Rivington (Irvine (1904) *A short history of the township of Rivington in the county of Lancaster with some account of the church and grammar school*). In 1646 he occurs as the Rector of the Church of St Nicholas at Newchurch in Rossendale (The *Account of Newchurch*, VCH, volume VI, https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol6/pp437-441). In 1646 he is mentioned in *Plund. Mins. Accts*. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48. In 1650 he is mentioned in the Parliamentary Survey (Commonw. Ch. Surv. 168; *Notitia Cestriensis*). He is ordained in 1663 (The *Account of Gorton,* VCH volume IV, https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp275-279). He may be the Robert Dewhurst who is Curate of Luddenden Jun 1666 and Curate of Croston in August 1670 (*Biographia Halifaxiensis*, pp. 188 and 193). In 1671 he is Rector of Gorton Chapel in Manchester (*Account of Gorton* VCH). The date of his license is given as 1686 (ibid). He occurs in the Clergy of the Church of England Database (theclergydatabase.org.uk). He is ordained deacon and priest 25/04/1663 at the Henry VII Chapel at Westminster Abbey by the Bishop of Chester, George Hall (CRO, EDV 2/10 (Exhibition Book): 1686; and CRO, EDV 2/10A (Exhibition Book): 1691). He occurs on the database again as Priest at Gorton on 14/07/1677 (CRO, EDV 2/9 (Exhibition Book): 1677) and on 00/00/1686 [*sic*] (CRO, EDV 2/10 (Exhibition Book): 1686). Then on 12/7/1686 he is licensed Curate of Gorton Chapel (CRO, EDV 2/10A (Exhibition Book): 1691). And on 16/5/1691 he occurs again as Curate of Gorton Chapel (CRO, EDV 2/10A (Exhibition Book): 1691). There is a report of a real property transaction in the manor court of Accrington, Michaelmas, in 1677, concerning 'Boothedgeside' , with property surrendered to Charles Unsworth who was the spouse of one of Robert's daughters (Lancashire Archives DDHCL/3/211). And in 1682 in Gorton, Manchester, concerning the "maintenance of orphans of Charles Unsworth by Robert Dewhurst, minister, their grandfather" (ibid, QSP/599/9). We do not have a clear record of the death or burial of Sicelie, although a 'Sislie' is buried on 27 Jan 1671/2 at St James, Church Kirk, Lancashire. There is, however, a clear record of the death and burial of the Reverend Robert Dewhurst of Gorton. Robert is interred at the Church of St James in Gorton, Manchester on 27 Oct 1697 (Manchester, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1541-1812, ref M432/1/1/1, archives roll 847, Ancestry). That date is also given in the account of Gorton in the Victory County History series (www.british-history.ac.uk). We have obtained a full copy of the last will and testament of Robert Dewhurst, late Minister of Gorton (Lancashire Record Office, ref WCW/Supra/C286g/57). The will is in good condition and it identifies Robert's children and grandchildren.

14. Thomas Dewhurst of Waddington is born in 1581, the son of Robert Dewhurst of Dewhurst by his wife Elizabeth Baron of Great Harwood. Thomas is their first child and is baptised 22 August 1581 at the Church of St Bartholomew in his mother's parish (OPC Records for Lancashire: Great Harwood http://www.lan-opc.org.uk; England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, FHL Film Number 0599245 IT 1, Ancestry; and Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, ref number PR 482, Ancestry). There is an alternate Baptism

date of 22 Aug 1582 also at Great Harwood (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, PR 481, Ancestry; England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 FHL Film Number 0599245 IT 1). The day and month are the same, the year one year different. We are inclined to believe that the later entry is a duplicate. We have no record of his marriage until 'Jane wife of Thomas' is buried at the Church of All Hallows in Mitton on 21 May 1655 (OPC Records for Lancashire: Mitton http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Based upon the date of birth of their children, in the records of the Parish of Mitton, Thomas may have married as a mature man of perhaps thirty-four years of age and his spouse may well have been younger, perhaps born around 1590 or later. On 23 Aug 1613 Thomas is named as a tenant of Sir Thomas Walmsley of Showley, Kt in the inquisition post mortem held for him at Blackburn (Rylands, J.P. (ed.) (1890) *Lancashire inquisitions returned into the chancery of the duchy of Lancaster and now existing in the Public Record Office*, London Stuart period, Part I, 1 to 2 James I, Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, 3). On 24 Mar 1618 he is named in a writ of summons to appear before the Justices at Lancaster (archived at Lancashire Record Office under DDPT 23, Article 79, Petre of Dunkenhalgh collection). His daughter Isabell is baptised 28 Jul 1617 at the Church of All Hallows at Mitton (OPC Records for Lancashire: Mitton http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). His son Robert is born before 27 May 1618 (*Alumni Oxoniensis*) but does not appear in the OPC Records. His daughter Ann is baptised 4 Feb 1618 at Mitton (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, PR; OPC Records for Lancashire: Mitton http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). Then Alis 13 Mar 1620, John 23 Nov 1626 and Martha baptised May 1633 (OPC Records for Lancashire: parish of Mitton http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). According to our analysis Thomas Dewhurst was aged fifty-two years and his wife Jane Dewhurst perhaps as old as forty-three at the date of Baptism of their last child Martha. It is quite likely that John and Martha were born several years before their Baptisms and their mother may have been under forty when they were born. John Dewhurst, serves the King in Arms during the English Civil War and has his estate in Comberall sequestered. His son Robert Dewhurst of Comberall later compounds and the estate is released from sequestration (Brownbill, J (1917) *Royalist Composition Papers* volume V, p. 180). Thomas occurs as a tenant in a Deed of Assignment dated 10 Nov 1634 (Lancashire Archives, *Bradyll of Portfield/Whalley and Billington* DDBR/18/7). In 1636 Thomas resides in Waddington, Lancashire (*Alumni Oxoniensis*). Waddington was a Chapelry in the Parish of Mitton and Mitton Parish adjoins that of Ribchester. Mitton Parish includes Aighton and Bayley and the Dewhursts of Bayley, in descent of James Dewhurst of Bayley, younger brother of Thomas Dewhurst, also occur in the records of the Church of All Hallows at Mitton. Thomas and his nephew Giles Dewhurst occur in Depositions from the Irish Rebellion. Giles deposes in 1641 the loss of a cargo 'brought into the porte or haven of Dublin in a barque of Liverpoole out of England soe much Wollen cloth as cost in yorkshire twoe hundreth and eight Powndes ster with intencion to have sold the same within the Cittie of Dublin' (Trinity College Dublin, *1641 Depositions*, folio 273v). The cargo was stolen by Irish rebels after the bark was run aground in a storm at Clantarfe. For more information see Dewhurst, S W (2020) *The Pedigree of Stuart William de le Deuhihurst* volume II, Appendix II *: The Dewhursts of Bayley and Comberhall*. The following year Thomas, who was probably trying to recover the cargo, occurs at county Kildare where he is caught up in a case of robbery, horse-theft and murder (*Trinity College Dublin*, *1641 Depositions*, MS 813, Folios 256r - 257r). Thomas is buried at the Church of St Wilfred at Ribchester 4 Sep 1657 after a long life of seventy-six years (*Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812*, ref PR 2905/1/1). The Dewhursts Family have a strong connection with the Church of St Wilfred in Ribchester and our Family have been living in the Ribchester and Dutton area for many centuries.

15. Robert Dewhurst of Dewhurst was born at Dewhurst Hall, in Le Dewhurst, Wilpshire around 1655. He was the second son of William Dewhurst of Dewhurst by his wife Elizabeth nee Aspenhall of Standen Hall. The name Robert is the most ancient name among the Dewhursts of Dewhurst. It is the name of the historical head of our family: Roberto de le Deuhihurst. Robert is also named after his paternal uncle Robert Dewhurst M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford University. Robert

is identified in the will of his uncle when he is made in 1588 its sole executor (The Last Will and Testament of Robert Dewhurst of Rivington, 1587 *Archdeaconry of Chester Probate Records,* Lancashire Record Office, 1588, ref: WCW/Supra/C11/32). With his cousin Robert Dewhurst (son of his uncle Roger Dewhurst) he inherits the Lease of the Rectory and Parsonage of the Church of Barrow in Lancashire (ibid), as well as real estate in Heath Charnock (ibid). On 11 Jul 1580 he is married to Elizabeth Baron of Great Harwood at the Church of St Bartholomew in Great Harwood (England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, FHL Film Number 1278890, ref id: item 6; and Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, reference: PR 481; and in OPC Records for Lancashire: Great Harwood http://www.lan-opc.org.uk). There is a second occurrence, in Parish Register 482, of the Marriage of Robert Dewhurst and Elizabeth 'Brown' but this time the date has been transcribed as '9 Jul 1580' (England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973). The photograph of Register 482 does not show the date clearly. It is incorrectly transcribed on Ancestry as it clearly states 'Baron' and it is certainly a duplicate entry of the wedding on 11 Jul 1580. Robert and Elizabeth have two children. Thomas who is baptised 22 Aug 1581 at Great Harwood and James Dewhurst who is baptised 22 May 1584, also at Great Harwood. For the history and genealogy of the line of James Dewhurst of Bayley please see Volume II Appendix II: *The Dewhursts of Bayley and Comberall*. Robert Dewhurst occurs in a real property transaction by Deed on 1 Apr 1588, with Richard Dewhurst of Livesey *et al*. concerning land in Pleasington, Chaigeley, Wheleton, Lyvesay, Bolton-in-Moors, Great Leaver, Turton, Edgworth, and Birchwood (Lancashire Archives, Lancashire Courts of Quarter Sessions, Enrolled Deeds, Deeds of Bargain and Sale ref: QDD/1, m6). Robert occurs again on 8 Jul 1602 in another real property transaction by Deed, with James Grastocke of Cumberall in Whittingham (ibid ref: QDD/11, m6). On 29 Oct 1603 Robert occurs as a witness in a Deed for the purchase of Skipton Castle Mills by Sir Thomas Hesketh (Appendix A, Cooper, T. P. (1911) *The History of the Castle of York,* E Stock, London, The Internet Archive). On 6 Aug 1607 he occurs as a witness during the *inquisition post mortem* of Robert Bamber (Rylands, J P (ed) (1888) *Lancashire Inquisitions returned into the Duchy of Lancaster and now existing in the Public Record Office London*. *Stuart Period Part I*. The Record Society, London in *The Internet Archive*). On 23 Mar 1621/2 Robert Dewhurst appears in the Last Will and Testament of Edward Tildesley of Morleys, County of Lancaster, Esquire, in the matter of a deed of gift and the marriage, tuition and wardship of Tildesley's sons (Earwaker, J P (Manchester, 1893) *Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories 1572 - 1696 now preserved at Chester*, pp. 190, 191). On 16 Apr 1627 he occurs again as a witness to a lease document between Thomas Anderson of Samlesbury and Richard Haworth, gentleman, of Gray's Inn, Middlesex (*Documents of Title, Samlesbury, Kenyon Family of Peel Hall*, Lancashire Archives, ref: DDKE/ Box 91/16). He is buried at the Church of St Bartholomew in Mitton on 16 Jun 1634 (Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812, ancestry.com).

16. William Dewhurst of Dewhurst was born around 1520 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst to John Dewhurst of Dewhurst and his wife Alice nee Usherwood, of Shorrock Hey, Pleasington. He is the eldest son and legitimate heir of Le Dewhurst. Although there is no record of his baptism, the Dewhursts are a Christian family and he would certainly have been baptised, probably at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley. On 15 Feb 1544 he is married to Elizabeth Aspenhall of Standen Hall at the Church of St Mary and All Saints (England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, FHL Film Number 0844795 IT 4, 0844795 IT 5, 93672; and OPC Records online for Lancashire: parish of Whalley). He may be the William Dewhurst of Billinge, who occurs in the Last Will and Testament of Henry Lound (April 1581 *Disputed Probate Papers Archdeaconry of Chester* in Lancashire Archives WCW/Supra/C1/58a*)*. On 21 Mar 1558 William Dewhurst occurs in a real estate transaction in the purchase, with John Aspenhall, of the Manor of Little Penhulton from Alexander Houghton (Harwood, H W F (London, 1917) *The Genealogist New Series* volume XXXIII, pp. 84-5). The estate consists of 8 messuages, 6 cottages, 6 tofts, 8 gardens, 8 orchards, a windmill, 300 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and 60 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood and 100 acres of tubary, 40 acres of moss, 100 acres of moor, 100 acres of furze and heath and 6s 8d rents in

Penhulton, Clitheroe, Wilpshire and Ribchester (ibid). William and Miles Aspenhall, then act as Attorneys of Alexander Houghton to take seisin of premises and deliver them to Roger Shireburn *et al*. (ibid, p. 164). William Dewhurst occurs in Abrams in his main account of the *Dewhursts of Dewhurst* (Abrams, W A (1877) *Parish of Blackburn, County of Lancaster. A History of Blackburn, Town and Parish,* J G and J Toulmin, Blackburn, pp. 750 - 752). According to that text, he occurs in 1568 'and was assessed for lands in Wilpshire to a subsidy in 1570. He died about 1592, having given 20s to Blackburn Grammar School'. It appears that William Dewhurst was a first governor of Blackburn Grammar in 1567 (Abrams, p. 266). He occurs in 1613 in the *Visitations of Lancashire* in the Pedigree of his grandson and heir William Dewhurst (Raines, F R (ed) (1871) *The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1613*, p. 96). On 30 Jan 1547 his son and heir John Dewhurst is baptised at the Church of St Mary and All Saints. In the will of his younger brother, Robert Dewhurst of Rivington, proved at Chester in 1588, we learn that William has sons James and Robert, as well as daughters Ann and Grace. William is also a legatee under that will.

17. John Dewhurst of Dewhurst was born around 1500 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, son and heir of William Dewhurst of Dewhurst. He is married to Alice Usherwood of Shorrock Hey in Pleasington, probably around 1520 at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley, or at the Church of St Wilfred in Ribchester. They have sons William, Robert, Roger and John and a daughter Ann (*Last Will and Testament of Robert Dewhurst of Rivington* 1588). John Dewhurst of Dewhurst occurs in the Pedigree of his great grandson William Dewhurst of Dewhurst in 1613 (*Visitations of Lancashire*, p. 96). John Dewhurst of Dewhurst is clearly the Head of the House of Dewhurst. The christian name of John's spouse is not recorded in the Pedigree but we know that she is called Alice, when on 1 Oct 1556, her son William settles on her a lease for life to lands in Billington (Petre of Dunkenhalgh Collection, Article 104, Lancashire Archives ref: DDPT 6). John may have had several siblings, as there are numerous occurrences in the parish registers and in other records of the period. We account Roger Dewhurst of the Parish of Whalley and Thomas Dewhurst of Ribchester as the younger brothers of John Dewhurst of Dewhurst. The Dewhursts of Cheshunt are certainly a branch of our family. We have considered the possibility that Barnard Dewhurst (1533 - 1596) was in descent of a younger brother or possibly cousin of John Dewhurst of Dewhurst. We conclude, however, that it is most likely that Barnard Dewhurst is a younger son of John Dewhurst of Dewhurst. It is believed that Barnard's spouse Ann Warde was a niece of a spouse of Lord Burleigh so we suggest that Barnard's descent is more likely to be close to the senior agnatic line. In the account of Wilpshire in the *Victoria County History* John is said to have died in 1547 (Farrer and Brownbill (1911)). We can find no other record of this but the source appears to be the Kuerden MS. However, a John Dewhurst is buried on 27 Mar 1541 at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley (*Lancashire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812* ref PR1; and OPC Records Lancashire online: parish of Whalley). This may be the burial of John Dewhurst of Dewhurst, or it may be the burial of his son or cousin. The Dewhursts seem to have been using the Arms: *ermine, three escallops or*., with a wolf's head erminois in the period. Robert Glover recorded the arms in his *Ordinary* (reprinted in Berry, W (1828) *Encyclopedia Heraldica*, Piper, London, The National Archives). There has been some disagreement over the Dewhurst Arms but John Dewhurst of Dewhurst may have considered himself to be an armiger. His great grandson William would receive a formal *Grant of Arms*.

18. Oliver Dewhurst was born around 1475 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, eldest son and heir of his father William Dewhurst of Dewhurst. According to Abrams account of the Dewhursts of Dewhurst in Wilpshire, Oliver occurs in the 1523 Lay Subsidy for Wilpshire (Abrams, W A (1877) p.750). It appears that he was still living in Wilpshire as a mature man of some forty-eight or so years. We know little of Oliver Dewhurst's life and he does not occur in any of the other records which we have examined over several years. The Dewhurst Family is a Christian family and marriage is a *living tradition*. It is highly likely that Oliver would have been born within wedlock and that he would have married before siring children. It is unfortunate that we were not able to find

any record of the name of Oliver's spouse. We note that a Margreta Dewhurst is buried at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley on 4 Dec 1539. She could perhaps have been Oliver's spouse but we have no way of knowing. As it happens Oliver is a very uncommon Dewhurst first name. An examination of the OPC records for Lancashire shows only six Olivers registered between 1610 and 1992. In addition to John Dewhurst of Dewhurst, we believe Oliver to have been the father of Roger Dewhurst of the Parish of Whalley and Thomas Dewhurst of Ribchester and both occur in the OPC records (Dewhurst, S W (2020) *The Post-Medieval Dewhursts*).

19. William Dewhurst of Dewhurst was born around 1450 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, son and heir to his father John Dewhurst. John would have been married and it is very likely that William would have been born within wedlock. It is also very likely that William would have married but again we have no record of his spouse. William occurs on 3 Feb 1520 in a real property transaction involving Sir Thurstan Helde and Sir Robert Sumnour, priests, and John Talbot, Lord of the manor, with property in Bradleyhey, Milnebonke and the Bernecroft (The Bolton Family Papers, Lancashire Archives, ref: DDX/2053/3). William occurs again in the records of the 1523 Lay Subsidy, along with his son Oliver (Abrams, p.750). By this time William must have been a mature man in the later stages of his life. Both men are said to be of Wilpshire, being the location of the Dewhurst seat. It would seem that William remained in control of his estate up to his seventies. William is the most frequently occurring first name in the senior line of the Dewhursts of Dewhurst. It is also one of the most frequently occurring Dewhurst names overall. A quick examination of the OPC records for Lancashire returns some 969 William Dewhursts from 1543 to 1996.

20. John Dewhurst of Dewhurst was born around 1420 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, son and heir of Adam Dewhurst of Dewhurst. This was during the reign of Henry V, whom his father Adam, along with his brother and nephews, had served in the course of the Hundred Years War. John's younger brother was named Henry. In May 1420 Henry V of England and Charles VI of France would sign the Treaty of Troyes, which made Henry heir to the French throne. Which treaty would later be defied by Charles the dauphin. John Dewhurst and his brother Henry occur in the account of Wilpshire in volume VI of Farrer and Brownbill (1911) *The History of the County of Lancaster*, where it is said: 'In 1447 John Dewhurst of Dewhurst, gent., and Henry his brother were fined for taking too active a part in the Talbot and Hoghton disputes.'. From the account of Salesbury (ibid):

> In 1425 Richard son of Henry de Hoghton, kt., of Leagram, became bound in the chancery at Lancaster to John son of William Talbot in 1,000 marks to abide the award of John Stanley and William Harrington, kts., touching the estates late of Sibyl relict of Richard Radcliffe. The award has not been preserved, but appears to have allotted to Richard de Hoghton lands forming part of this estate worth £20 per annum. The settlement did not long continue acceptable to the Talbots, by whom several attempts were made, with the assistance of friends, to intimidate the Hoghtons and eject them from the share of the Clitheroe estates of which they had been placed in possession by the award of 1425. In 1440 the sheriff was directed to summon before the justices at Lancaster twenty-four men of the view of frankpledge of Salesbury, Clayton, Wilpshire, Dinckley, Oswaldtwistle and Dutton to recognize if John Talbot and John his son on 1 April 1438 gathered round them a number of armed men, entered the manors of Salesbury and Clayton belonging to Richard de Hoghton, esq., and forcibly occupied his lands in the places named.

21. Around 1400 Adam de Dewehirst was born at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, to his father Geoffrey de Dewhurst (qv. Dewhurst, S (2020) *The Belligerent Dewhursts : A Close Analysis of the Medievalsoldier Tables*). Adam was a highly experienced veteran who served in arms during the Hundred Years War. He was no doubt trained since childhood by his father Geoffrey and his grandfather Richard. In 1421 Adam occurs as Man-at-Arms in the King's Expedition to France (Muster Lists, TNA E101/50/28 m1 and again under TNA E101/50/28 m5d). Then in the same year

as Man-at-Arms (Foot) (Muster Lists, TNA E101/50/28 m8d and TNA E101/50/28 m3d). In 1422 he occurs as Man-at-Arms (Foot) at the Garrison of Rouen (Muster Roll, TNA E101/49/31). He occurs again in 1422 with Sir John Harpelay under the command of Thomas Beaufort, Count of Perche (Muster Roll, TNA E101/50/22). In 1425 he occurs as Man-at-Arms in the official retinue of Sir John Harpelay, in the Bailli of Alencon and the Conquest of Maine (Muster Roll, AN K 62/11/19). In 1427 he occurs in the retinue of Sir Thomas Blount in the field, in the Conquest of Anjou and Maine and musters at Essay (Muster Roll, BNF, MS. Fr. 25768, no. 260). In 1428 he occurs in the retinue in the field of Sir Thomas Rempston, under the command of Thomas Montagu the Earl of Salisbury on the Orleans Campaign and musters at Vernon (Muster Roll, BNF, MS. Fr. 25768, no. 291). He occurs again that year and is mustered at Meung (Muster Roll, BNF, MS. Fr. 25768 , no. 299). In 1429 he occurs as Man-at-Arms at the Garrison of Tombelaine (Muster Roll, BL., Add. Ch. 1438). He occurs again in 1430 as Man-at-Arms at Tombelaine under the sub-Captaincy of John Nessefield (Muster Roll, BL., Add. Ch. 1439). In 1432 he occurs in the retinue of Captain Sir William Trafford in the field and in the Marches of Avranchin (Muster Roll, BNF, MS. Fr. 25770, no. 710). In the same year he occurs again in the retinue of Sir William Trafford, in the field and in the Marches of Mortain and Domfront (Muster Roll, BNF, MS. Fr. 25770, no. 712). And again with Sir William Trafford, in the field and in the Marches of and in the Defence of Mortain and Domfront (Muster Roll, BNF, NAF 8602, no. 17). In 1434 he occurs at the Garrison of Falaise with Thomas Offord, under Captain Thomas Montagu, the Earl of Salisbury (BNF, MS. Fr. 25767, no. 33). All of these records are contained in the *Medieval Soldier* database at https://www.medievalsoldier.org/, which resource is based upon the work of Anne Curry and Adrian Bell and is administrated by the universities of Reading and Southampton.

22. Geoffrey is born around 1380 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, eldest son and heir of Le Dewhurst after his father Richard (Dewhurst, S W (2020) *The Belligerent Dewhursts*: *A Close Analysis of the Medievalsoldier Tables*). Geoffrey (also 'Godfrey') Dewehirst occurs in 1405, with his father Richard del Dewehirste of Blackburneshire, at Berwick, when he petitions King Henry IV for a Pardon (see *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Henry IV, vol III 1405 - 1408, p. 76). The record states: 'Godfrey, son of Richard del Dewehirste of Blackburneshire, requests a general pardon for all felonies and trespasses, as he has served the King at Shrewsbury and elsewhere, but is outlawed in Lancashire'. The Pardon is granted in Jul 1405 (ibid). We have found no further record of Geoffrey's service at Shrewsbury. The record specified 'and elsewhere' and this suggests that Shrewsbury was not Geoffrey's first martial engagement. Many of the records of the period have not survived and we take the entry to be a strong indication that Geoffrey may have had a more extensive martial career. Geoffrey occurs again on 14 Oct 1422 as Man-at-Arms, under the Command of Sir William de la Pole KG (Muster Roll BNF MS. Fr. 25766 no. 809). The entry indicates that Geoffrey is assigned to the Garrison of St Lo, with Coutances and Park L'Eveque. There are several further engagements for a Geoffrey Dewhurst identified in the *medievalsoldier tables*. On 1 Aug 1427 a Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-Arms under Captain Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 250). And again on 27 May 1428 (BL. Add. Ch. 11593). And 25 Nov 1428 (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 314). A Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs again on 21 Sep 1429 (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 415) and again on 23 Dec still under Burgh at Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 1438). This time the entry indicates field service. On 10 Feb 1430 he occurs under John Nessefield at Tombelaine (Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 1439). Then on 9 Oct 1431 he is at Tombelaine under Sir William de la Pole (BNF. MS. Fr. 25769 no. 537). He occurs again on 27 Nov 1431 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 648) and 27 Dec 1431 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 660). On 5 May 1432 he is at Tombelaine under Sir William de la Pole and Thomas Chiseval (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 201 no. 20). His latest occurrence in the tables is on 20 Dec 1435 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25772 no. 1037). It is quite likely that the occurrences from 1427 onwards identify a second Geoffrey Dewhurst and according to our analysis he is the second son of Geoffrey Dewhurst the elder (Dewhurst, S W (2020) *The Belligerent Dewhursts*).

23. Richard del Dewehirste was born around 1355 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, the son and heir of Roger de Dewehirste. The deeds of Richard's life exist in the myst which hangs ever over the Dewyhurst. That he served the King in arms is without any doubt. That he was a physically fit and strong man who had mastered archery and close-quarter combat is certain. He was no doubt a careful farmer. His lands, except his demesne, would have been tenanted or managed by his kin or by his servants. He no doubt enjoyed the simple pleasures, available in his day to a gentleman. A humble and honest man and one who did not shy away from conflict and from the threat and dangers of war. He would have served the local knights and their masters at times when his skills were needed. There would have been much love and affection among his family and for his wider kin and to his friends. However, the harsh realities of life and the ever-present threat of the problem of evil had no doubt hardened his view of the world. There would be loyalty and good will to his masters but no sympathy or regard for the enemy. We are sure that he would have married and that he would have wished for his children to be born within wedlock. We have no record of his spouse but we account four sons in Geoffrey, Thomas, John and Ralph (Dewhurst, S W (2021)). All of his sons would learn how to fight and how to kill and all would join the campaigns over in France in the service of the King. John and Ralph were retained by Sir James Harrington and Sir John Radcliffe KG in the King's Expedition to France in 1415 and it is believed that they both fought at the Battle of Agincourt. Richard would not know that his blood line would stretch inexorably for centuries into lifetimes and worlds whose members would have seemed strange to him. The only substantive record which we have of Richard's life occurs in 1405 at Berwick with his eldest son Geoffrey (also appears as Godfrey) (HMSO 1971) *Calendar of the Patent Rolls now preserved in the Public Record Office*, Henry IV, volume III, A.D. 1405 - 1408, p. 76). He would accompany his son in his hope that King Henry IV would pardon him. We do not know the details of Geoffrey's actions. Perhaps, in rage, he had slew some man, or had transgressed some law and was in expectation of imprisonment. What followed is one of the earliest records of our family and an event which changed Geoffrey's fortunes: the formal pardon of his actions by the King. We are hopeful that we will uncover in our research further evidence of Richard's life and military service.

24. Rogero del Dewehurst was born around 1335 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, son and heir to his father Rogero. From the account of Wilpshire (Farrer & Brownbill (1911)) we can see that he pays Poll Tax in 1379. On 1 Jul 1395 he occurs as a witness to a deed of entail between John of Bowehurst, chaplain, and John son of John of Cundlif, to Richard son of Robert of Cundlif, with remainder to Cecily daughter of Richard, son of Robert de Cundlif (Lancashire Archives, Petre of Dunkenhall/Billington ref DDPT 6, Article 62). The other witnesses are Thomas Banastre of Osbaldeston, Richard Banastre of Altham and Ralph de Rishton (ibid). The deed is said to have been given at Billington on the Thursday after the Commemoration of St Paul on 19 Ric. II (ibid). Roger occurs again as a witness in a deed of grant between William Wetherby, perpetual Vicar of Blackburn, John son of Robert de Cundlyf the elder and Richard Twystefield, chaplain, to John of Bowehursts, chaplain, and John son of John of Cundlif, regarding property in Billington had from Richard, son of Robert of Cundlif the elder (Lancashire Archives, Petre of Dunkenhall/Billington ref DDPT 6, Article 63). The other witnesses are Thomas de Radcliffe, Seneschal of Blackburneshire, Henry de Rishton, and Roger of Bolton (ibid). The deed is said to have been given at Billington on the Wednesday after the Translation of St Thomas the martyr. Roger occurs again on 19 Jul 1405 he occurs as a witness, in the company of Richard of Cundlif, William of the Dene, John de Bradyll the elder, and John de Bradyll the younger, in a deed of grant of lands in Billington between Henry Hardie of Billington and his wife Ellen to their son John. Roger must have been about seventy-five years of age at this time. It is regrettable that we do not have any details of Roger's spouse but it is highly likely that he was married and that his son Richard was born within wedlock. We mention that over the four and a half centuries between the earliest recorded Dewhurst pairing, that of John Dewhurst and Alice Usherwood, in one's direct ascent, there has been no illegitimacy at all and all of one's ancestors were born within wedlock. Thus far we have found no records of Roger's involvement in any of the military campaigns of his day. We think that it is very

likely that Roger would have given military service. He would certainly have given his loyalty and service to the King. In such days there was no room for disagreements and perspectives. The harsh realities of life demanded that a gentleman served the more highly placed in the kingdom. It is most likely that Roger was an accomplished archer and had reached a good level of competence in Arms.

25. Rogero de Dewehirst the elder was probably born around 1312 at Dewhurst Hall, Le Dewhurst, son and heir of Adam de le Deuhihurst. He was the first Dewhurst in our direct line to be born at Dewhurst Hall in Le Dewhurst. He first occurs in the 1332 lay subsidy for Lancashire, where he is enumerated 'Rogo de Dewyhirst' of Livesay (Rylands, J. Paul. *The Exchequer Lay Subsidy Roll of Robert de Shireburn and John de Radcliffe, Taxers and Collectors in the County of Lancaster, A.D. 1332*. London: Wyman and Sons, 1896). The other six entries for Livesay are Henry la Walsh, Adam del Ewode, Robot del Knolt, Henry fit Rici, Nicho del Ewode and Adam de Liuesay. Roger pays two shillings in the subsidy. We cannot be certain that Roger was Adam's only son but it is very likely from the size of his estate that he would have been Adam's eldest son. Roger is a very common name among the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire. Roger the elder may have been named after his kinsman Rogero Dewhurst, brother of Henry Dewhurst and son of Roberto de le Deuhihurst; the earliest Dewhurst for whom we have a name. Roger and his wife Avina de Samlesbury occur in the account of Osbaldeston in the *History of Lancaster* volume six (Farrer & Brownbill (1911)). Roger and his brother died without male issue before 1320. Again we expect that Roger was married but we have no record of the name of his spouse or spouses. We have found thus far no record of his military service but it is to be expected that he would have been a proficient soldier. The Dewhurst estate was a relatively humble one. Roger was a gentleman but his family were of the minor gentry. War, for he could not have been born during a better period, was the background to daily life and the opportunities of joining the King's army and gaining riches was no doubt sufficient temptation. We can identify Roger in the records because he was a land owner but we know very little about his life. There are very few written records for the period in which he lived and no doubt there is much which has been lost. We cannot really portray him, except to say that he was our distant great grand father and that he would probably be amused to know that I should be sitting comfortably in my drawing room in Lancaster, just metres away from the Castle of Lancaster, writing an account of him over six centuries after his death. He was a poor Englishman but I suspect that he led a full and happy life and that he loved his wife, his children and his kin.

26. Adam de le Deuhihurst, father of Roger the elder, is the proximate source of our agnatic line. He was probably born around 1290 and probably in Lancashire or, as it was known in the period, the parish of Whalley. His late kinsman Roberto, was established at his seat at Le Dewhurst at the start of the reign of Edward I of England. We know little about Roberto's sons, beyond their names Roger and Henry. It seems likely that these brothers had children but we are told by the authority of Farrer and Brownbill (1906) that they both died without male issue before 1320. We cannot be sure of the nature of the relationship between Adam and Roger. Farrer and Brownbill say that Adam was their 'kinsman'. He may have been their cousin, or perhaps their nephew. If he had been their brother we might have expected the text to identify him as such. It seems that we must err on the side of caution and say that there is no evidence that Adam was brother to Roger and Henry. If he had been a nephew in their paternal line then Adam would be carrying the same Y-DNA as Roger, Henry and their father Roberto. That may well be the case but without any evidence we must consider that the kinship between Adam and his benefactors may have been consanguineous and possibly the relationship was not in the male line. It is fair to say that Roberto, Roger and Henry are the historic Arch of the House of Dewhurst; but Adam, after the biblical first man, is our direct blood ancestor and the earliest Dewhurst, whom we know by name, who definitely carried the Y-DNA haplogroup I1; and specifically a downstream branch which is widely considered to have been seeded in the British Isles during the Viking Invasions. We will discuss this point later on in our thesis. It is sad that we have no record of the name of Adam's spouse, that *first girl* of Le Dewhurst, but at least Adam appears several times in the records. Adam occurs in the Lancashire Lay Subsidy

in 1332 for his estate in Wilpshire (Rylands, J (1896)). Then on 16 Oct 1332 he occurs as a juror in an inquest, taken at Preston, regarding the estate of William del Ewode (Farrer, W (1907) *Lancashire Inquests, Extents and Feudal Aids Part II, A.D. 1310 - A.D. 1333*, The Record Society). The inquest was before Robert Foucher, Sherrif of Lancaster. The other jurors were Adam de Knoll, Philip de Clayton, William Banastre of Walton, John de Simondstone, Robert Moton, Thomas de Doddhul, Alexander of Longleigh, Roger de Catelou, Alan de Kenyon, Adam de Livesey and John de Glendon (ibid). The text tells us that William del Ewode was hanged for a felony. According to Farrer and Brownbill (1906), in 1335, Adam de Dewhurst is holding his estate of Henry son of John, son of Walter de Bradyll. On 25 July 1340 Adam occurs as a juror in an inquest, taken at Manchester, concerning the Abbot and Convent of Whalley (Farrer, W (1907)). The other jurors mentioned in the text are Nicholas de Holden, Adam de Winckley, Henry de Rishton, Henry son of John de Clayton, Henry de Livesey, John de Simondstone, John Russel of Clitheroe, Adam the Livesey, John de Stanlawe, John de Standen and William de Osbaldeston. Adam does not occur again until 26 Jun 1351 when he is a witness to a grant between Henry son of Henry of Bolton to Robert of Cuddekly of 9 acres and 1p of land and meadow and 12p rent, from Henry son of John, son of Roger of Billington, in Billington, which Henry son of Robert of Bolton had from John son of Henry of Blackburn, to hold for life paying 12d at the Feast of St Giles, to Whalley Abbey (Lancashire Archives, Petre of Dunkenhalgh, ref DDPT/Billington/6, Article 51). The other witnesses listed are Richard de Radcliffe, Seneschal of Blackburneshire, John de Altham, Henry de Clayton on the Moors, Jordan de Kenyon and Robert de Bolton (ibid). The deed is said to have been given at Billington, on the Sunday after the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 25 Edw. III (ibid). Adam occurs again on 12 Nov 1351 as a witness to a deed of grant between Henry son of Henry of Bolton to Robert of Cundlif senior, involving properties in Billington and Wilpshire; and also reversion of lands held in dower by mother Alice (Lancashire Archives, Petre of Dunkenhalgh, ref DDPT/Billington/6, Article 52). The other witnesses are Robert son of Robert de Clitheroe, Robert de Bolton, Richard son of John de Clitheroe and Jordan de Kenyon (ibid). The deed is said to have been given at Billington, on Saturday in morrow of St Martin, 25 Edw. III and 1 Hen. Duke of Lancaster (ibid). Adam occurs again on 18 Sep 1352 as a witness to a deed of quitclaim, between Henry of Bolton to Robert of Cunliffe, of lands in Billington and Wilpshire, had from the donor's brother Henry (Lancashire Archives, Petre of Dunkenhalgh, ref DDPT/Billington/6, Article 53). The other witnesses are Richard de Radcliffe, Seneschal of Blackburneshire, Robert de Clitheroe, John de Bayley, Robert de Bolton and Richard of the Tyndehevede [archivist's transcription] (ibid). The deed is said to have been given at Billington on the Tuesday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, on 26 Edw. III (ibid). Adam may occur again on 26 Apr 1355 as a witness to a deed of quitclaim between Alice widow of Henry de Bolton and Robert de Cunliffe senior, of all land held in dower in Billington and Wilpshire (Lancashire Archives, Petre of Dunkenhalgh, ref DDPT/Billington/6, Article 54). Unfortunately the manuscript has faded and we rely on an entry by the archivist, which specifies a '… of the Dewihurst, Thomas his son'. It may therefore be evidence that Adam had a son Thomas but we cannot be sure and we have found no further occurrences of Thomas until Adam's second great grandson is born. The other witnesses are Robert, son of Robert de Clitheroe and Jordan de Kenyon (ibid). The deed is said to be given at Billington the Sunday after St Mark, 29 Edw. III (ibid). Adam finally occurs on 27 July 1362 as a witness to a deed of grant between Robert de Cunliffe and Henry his son, Randle de Billington and Adam de Qwythalge [archivist's], of all his properties in Billington and Wilpshire and from Henry de Bolton, Henry son of Roger de Dinckley, Robert son of John Dawson de Haighton, Cecily de Clitheroe and John de Bradyll. The text also mentions Richard son of Nicholas de Bolton and John son of Richard de Bolton (Lancashire Archives, Petre of Dunkenhalgh, ref DDPT/Billington/6, Article 55). The other witnesses are John de Bayley, Richard de Clitheroe, Thomas son of Ord and William de Bradyll (ibid). The deed is said to be given at Wilpshire on Wednesday after St James the Apostle, 36 Edw. III (ibid). According to our reckoning Adam would be a mature man of some seventy-two years of age by this time. We have no clear record of the death of Adam but his grandson Roger must have taken over the running of the Dewhurst estates by 1379 as he appears in the Poll Tax records.

The Post-Medieval Dewhursts

In completing our genealogical study of the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire we must account the Dewhursts of the post-medieval period. They exist in a haze, like the veil of myst which has long settled itself over the lost Village of *Le Dewhurst*. We have examined the records of our forefathers in Normandy and we have been able to identify their genealogy by analysing the numerous Muster and Retinue Rolls and other documents surviving the period. We have before us also the many traces of their issue, especially in the Parish records of the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley, at the Church of St Wilfrid in Ribchester and in their occasional occurrence in other civil records of the period. None of their births were attested in that wonderful achievement of British culture: the Parish Register, nor were their marriages. However, we were able to identify a number of Dewhurst men, some of whom may have passed on their surname to later generations. They occur mainly in Lancashire, in Wilpshire, at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley, at Whalley Abbey, in Ribchester and Dutton and also in Derbyshire, Oxford, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire and Dunstaple. The Dewhurst name is a *residential name* and it is a very uncommon one in the period. It is highly likely that these men are in descent of the men who served in Arms in the later Medieval Period. Although we must acknowledge that there must be other Dewhurst lines, whose identities are not recorded at all. To begin our study we must first recall the echoes of the House of Dewhurst in Lancashire in the years leading up to the cessation of the Hundred Years' War. As we mentioned in our paper *The Belligerent Dewhursts,* John Dewhurst, gentleman and his brother Henry Dewhurst were fined for taking 'too active a part' in the Talbot and Hoghton disputes. According to our analysis John Dewhurst of Dewhurst was the Head of the House of Dewhurst, after his father Adam de Dewhurst. The line of John de Dewhurst would descend without interruption up to the present day and it is likely that Henry Dewhurst's line would also prosper and that he may account for some of the Dewhurst stock existing today. We can identify the senior line of the Dewhursts of Dewhurst by looking at the early taxation records. William Dewhurst occurs in the Lay Subsidy for Wilpshire in 1523 with Oliver Dewhurst (Abrams, W A (1877, Blackburn), p. 750). William also occurs on 3 Feb 1520 in a real estate transaction in the *Lancashire Archives* concerning land in Bernecroft (*Bolton Family Papers* DDX 2053/3). William Dewhurst is surely the head of the House of Dewhurst and Oliver must be his eldest son and the father of John de Dewhurst. If Oliver Dewhurst was born around 1475 then William could have been born perhaps around 1450. He would have been in descent of John Dewhurst, brother of Henry. Oliver Dewhurst, at the time of the Lay Subsidy, would have been a mature man of some forty-eight or so years and William his father an elder man in the later part of his life, perhaps over seventy years of age. In the succeeding generation John Dewhurst was the Head of the Dewhurst Family and in descent of his father Oliver and his grandfather William. He heads the official Pedigree of William Dewhurst of Dewhurst, who in 1613 receives a formal Grant of Arms following his interview with Richard St George, Norroy King of Arms in the *Visitations of Lancashire* (Raines, F R (Manchester, 1871) *The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster made in the year 1613*). We must mention here that William is stated to be 's. of John, s. of John' (Rylands, W H (London, 1915) *Grantees of Arms named in dockets and patents, to the end of the seventeenth century etc,* p. 74). That is simply incorrect; our grantee of Arms was the son of John who was son of William, who was son of John. John Dewhurst was married to Alice Usherwood of Shorrock-Hey in Pleasington (see Raines (1871) and *Lancashire Archives*, 'Lease for life … William Dewhurst to … Alice his mother' *Petre of Dunkenhalgh* DDPT 6/104). Based upon the date of marriage of his eldest son William, who is married to Elizabeth Aspenhall of Standen on 15 Feb 1543/4, we infer that John was born around 1500; in the reign of Henry VII. According to the authority of Farrer and Brownbill John Dewhurst of Dewhurst died in 1547 (Farrer & Brownbill (1911, London) *A History of the County of Lancaster* volume VI, the Account of Wilpshire, p. 335). The source for this appears to be the Kuerden folio MS. at the Chetham Library, fol. 37.

There were, at this time, without any doubt, a number of Dewhurst cousin lines and this is where our study becomes difficult. The Lancashire Poll Tax records for 1379 identify Rogero de Deweherst at Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley (Fenwick, C C (1998) *The poll taxes of 1377, 1379, and 1381. Pt.1, Bedfordshire-Leicestershire*). This is the location of the Dewhurst seat and we must conclude that Roger is the eldest son of Roger de Dewyhurst the elder. The 1379 Poll Tax records also reveal two other Dewhurst men: Willelmo de Dewyhurst in Ashton-in-Makerfield and Roberto del Dewehirst in Billington. These men, we believe, are the brothers of Roger and they are also in descent of Roger de Dewyhurst the elder. However, there is a gap of twenty-four years between the presence of these men and the martial service of their kin at the Battle of Shrewsbury and later in Normandy. We simply do not have enough information to be certain of the extent of their contributions to

the development of the Dewhurst Family. It is perfectly feasible that Willelmo and Roberto did not sire sons or that they did have sons but their line ceased after a few generations. However, it could be that these men had a substantial estate and that they sired many sons whose lines continue to this very day. They may have made no significant effect on the growth of the Dewhurst Family or they may be two of its greatest patriarchs. Billington, like Dutton and Ribchester, is very much the home neighbourhood of the Dewhursts. It adjoins the township of Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley and has been the background to numerous Dewhurst occurrences over centuries. In the course of our studies we found little Dewhurst activity in Ashton-in-Makerfield. There are no Dewhurst events in the OPC records until 1823. However we did examine the Last Will and Testament of a William Dewhurst of Ashton-in-Makerfield from 1596. As we will discuss later William may have been in descent of Thomas Dewhurst of Ribchester. However, what if William was actually the direct descendant of Willelmo de Dewyhurst and that Willelmo's line had subsisted in Ashton-in-Makerfield for over two hundred years? We cannot be certain and this makes it difficult to construct a genealogy of the House of Dewhurst in the period. Although we do have substantial records during the mid to late sixteenth century. The Dewhursts worshipped at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley in the fifteen hundreds and undoubtably they did so for centuries before the use of the Parish Register. We find relatively little Dewhurst activity in other parishes in the fifteen hundreds. Other than the Church of St Wilfrid in Ribchester, we can identify some Dewhurst activity in Middleton, Great Harwood, Prescott, Rochdale, Kirkham, Tatham, Bolton and Chorley. However, the activity does not suggest that these parishes were sources of Dewhurst lineages, that had been developing since the thirteen hundreds. It seems much more like evidence of occasional usage and of a series of *migrations,* from Whalley Parish to other parishes in the fifteen hundreds. We established in our earlier paper the presence of at least one cousin line in the generation of Richard de Dewhurst our nineteenth great grandfather. In the succeeding generation we identified six Dewhurst males who had offspring and, in the next succeeding generation we identified no fewer than ten Dewhurst men who could have sired sons. It occurs to us that it may be helpful to apply a heuristic analysis to the earliest OPC records for Lancashire, in order that we can tease out any details which may help us to identify the early Dewhurst fathers and any significant details about their lines of descent.

In order for us to examine closely the early records of Dewhursts occurring in the OPC records we are going to apply some principles that will allow us to construct a genealogy. The results may not be entirely accurate but they are a way for us to examine the true genealogy. Firstly we will assume that the date of birth was in the same year as the date of baptism. We will assume that the father was twenty-two years of age at the date of his first child's birth. We will assume that the deceased were sixty-five years of age at their burial. On 23 Dec 1538 a John Dewhurst son of Roger Dewhurst is baptised at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley. Following our reasoning John Dewhurst was born in 1538 and Roger his father was born in 1516. It seems very likely that Roger is the brother of John Dewhurst and therefore a younger son of Oliver Dewhurst. John Dewhurst would later name one of his sons Roger and Roger's son would later marry the daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Tower. The next occurrence is of a Richard Dewhurst, who was buried on 20 Mar 1538/9. Richard Dewhurst was born in 1473. Richard appears to be older than Oliver Dewhurst, who was born in 1475 and who was the eldest son of William de Dewhurst. As this is an heuristic analysis it may be that Richard is in fact a younger brother of Oliver. However, proceeding in our analysis we have to consider the possibility that Richard is not in descent of William de Dewhurst. He may still be in descent of William's father John de Dewhurst or he could be in descent of John's brother Henry de Dewhurst. The remaining possibilities are that Richard is in descent of Roberto de Dewyhurst of Billington or of Willelmo de Dewyhurst of Ashton-in-Makerfield or from one of the cousin lines founded during the Hundred Years' War and which we identified in our earlier paper. Margreta Dewhurst was buried 4 Dec 1539. Margreta was born in 1514. As a mature woman, it is likely that Margreta was married and therefore that she was a Dewhurst spouse. On 1 Jan 1539/40 Isabella Dewhurst was born to Thomas Dewhurst. Isabella Dewhurst was born in 1539 and her father Thomas was born in 1514. Again, it seems likely that Thomas Dewhurst is one of the younger brothers of John de Dewhurst who is heir. Thomas is mentioned briefly in Smith and Short's *A History of the Parish of Ribchester*. We examined Thomas' Will, dated 16 Dec 1563, in the Lancashire Archives. The will is witnessed by Thomas Seed, Thomas Cooke, John Cotham and Sir James Lyngart, Vicar of Ribchester. It appears that Sir John Southworth was to be an Executor of the will. The goods of Thomas are appraised by Richard Warde, Edmund Cotham, Richard Cotham and Thomas Seed. We mention here in passing that Barnard Dewhurst of Cheshunt was married to an Ann Warde. Barnard may be in descent from Thomas, or alternatively may have been a nephew of Thomas. Thomas expresses his wish to be buried in the Parish Church at Ribchester, being the Church of St Wilfrid,

on the south side of the pulpit. Thomas is survived by his wife Ann and by his sons William and Giles and his daughter Alis. Then a John Dewhurst is buried 17 Mar 1540/1. He was therefore born in 1475. The English do not give the same personal name to a son while the other lives so John Dewhurst the deceased must be a cousin of John de Dewhurst who is heir. We can apply to him the same reasoning as for Richard above. He was not a son of Oliver. He descends from either William, or from Henry, from Willelmo, from Roberto or from one of the cousin lines founded during the Hundred Years' War. Alternatively, outside of our heuristic analysis it is possible that John who is deceased in 1540/1 could have been a child and son of John de Dewhurst. The latter dies in 1547 and we know that he left behind him a son John, because he occurs in the Last Will and Testament of John's son Robert in 1588. Concluding our analysis of the early OPC records, we recognise a Joan Dewhurst who was buried 22 Jun 1542. Joan Dewhurst was born in 1477. She was a mature woman and therefore likely to be married. She must have been a Dewhurst spouse. An Ana Dewhurst is baptised 9 Sep 1543. She is born in 1543 and is likely to be a daughter of Roger Dewhurst or Thomas Dewhurst. On the basis of this brief analysis of the early OPC records, we infer that the records of the Parish Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley represent the issue not of a single Dewhurst Family but of the senior Dewhurst line and one or more cousin lines, probably closely related to them.

We will consider Thomas Dewhurst of Ribchester in more detail. As we mentioned above we examined the Last Will and Testament of a William Dewhurst, of Ashton in Makerfield, in the Parish of Winwick. It was dated 23 Jan 1595/6 and was proved on 27 May 1596. This may have been the William who is son of Thomas. The will mentions brothers Thomas and James and a sister Ellen. William was married to an Elizabeth and the will mentions a sister-in-law Margret Dewhurst. William, then, had a brother who was married to a Margret. We did identify a possible Giles Dewhurst who occurs several time in the records. Giles Dewhurst and Margret his wife occur in Mar 1593/4 as deforciants of real estate in Rishton, Clayton-le-Moors and Church (Lancashire Archives *Petre of Dunkenhalgh* DDPT 2/70). Giles Dewhurst was born in 1532 (*The Last Will and Testament of Ralph Rishton* 1576, Lancashire Archives, WCW/Supra/C4/66A) and therefore could be the Giles Dewhurst who is son of Thomas Dewhurst. Giles Dewhurst of Church in Rishton was a servant of Captain Ralph Rishton of Ponthalge. It seems likely that Giles may be the source of that branch of the Dewhurst family said, in Abrams (1877, p. 751), to have been seated at Micklehey in Rishton. Abrams identifies John Dewhurst of Micklehey, son of John Dewhurst, who had sons John and James born in 1617 and several daughters. He goes on to mention that a John Dewhurst of Micklehey died in Mar 1653-4, that another John Dewhurst of Micklehey died in Nov 1676, then a Thomas Dewhurst of Micklehey occurs in 1629, who had a son Thomas born in 1622 and other issue (ibid). On 8 Jul 1561 Ralph Rishton gave to Giles Dewhurst all his lands in Dunkenhalgh and property in Church, Rishton and Oswaldtwistle (*Dunkenhall Deeds)*. The text (p. 95) also references the *Chetham Society* and the *Victoria County Histor*y:

> Giles Dewhurst (see Chet. Soc., O.S., vol. ciii. p. xxvi) was Captain Ralph Rishton's servant in the wars; from the same source it appears that Thomas Duckworth was formerly in the army with Sir Thomas Talbot (Rishton's commander) and servant to Lady Anne Stanley of the Holt. Dewhurst seems to be acting as feoffee in a settlement of the estates by Ralph Rishton on his eldest son by Anne, who was his third wife V.C.H. (vi. 420 and cf. No. 220).

On 15 Jul 1561 Ralph Rishton enfeoffs Giles Dewhurst of the Manor of Powtalghe (variation of 'Ponthalgh', the main and historical Rishton Estate) and other property in Church (ibid). On 12 Feb 1562 Giles transfers the manor back to Ralph (ibid). Giles occurs again on 27 Jun 1571 in an indenture with Ralph Rishton *inter al.* and again on 27 Aug 1571, along with a Margaret Dewhurst, Giles' wife. Giles may be the brother of William Dewhurst of Winwick. Giles is mentioned again on 8 Jan 1574 and 16 Oct 1575 (ibid). Whether Giles is also son of Thomas Dewhurst of Ribchester we cannot be sure but we do know that Giles, a humble soldier and a friend of Ralph Rishton was also a gentleman in the truest sense:

> Giles Dewhurst, who had been Captain Rishton's servant " in the wars," riding out one day in the spring of the year 1554 from Towneley or Burnley with his master to Dunkenhalgh Hall, and passing by the cottage of Widow Ann Sutcliffe (Aunt of Mr. Thomas Willisill, who had seen his relative Sir John Towneley and others present at the wedding many years before,) where Helen, deserted by her husband, lonely and broken hearted, at that time sojourned, "one came hastily forth of the said house, and running after Rishton, called upon him, and willing him to come directly and see his poor wife, meaning Helen, if he would see her on life," but he refused, hurried forward, and with "petrified feelings," rode on to Dunkenhalgh. Dewhurst, however, turned back, alighted from his horse, went into the house and saw the said Helen upon her death-bed, and tarried until she departed out of this world, she having entered into her eight and thirtieth year, and his Master and Elizabeth Parker having then been married seven or eight, or more, years.
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> (Raines, F R (1858, Manchester) *The Rent Roll of Sir John Towneley of Towneley Knight of Burnley, Ightenhill etc in the County Palatine of Lancaster* 1535 - 1536, pp. xxiii and ff.)

We will now move on to consider some of the other Dewhursts who occur in the immediate post-medieval period. On 18 Sep 1445 a Christopher Dewhurst is ordained Acolyte in the Conventional Church of the Austin Friars at York by Brother John Bishop Philopolensis, Suffragan of John Archbishop of York, by the authority of the Archbishop, with M. Robert Dobbs, Vicar-General (Smith, D M (2019) *York Clergy Ordinations 1425 - 1449,* 130 at p. 215). On 18 Dec 1445, in the Conventional Church of the Austin Friars he is ordained sub-Deacon (ibid, 131 at p. 218). On 12 Mar 1445/6 he is ordained Deacon in the Conventional Church of the Carmelites (ibid, 132 at p.221). Then on 11 Jun 1446 Christopher Dewhurst is ordained a Priest, in the Conventional Church of the Dominicans at York and is assigned to Whalley Abbey (ibid, 135 at p.226). He is accounted in the text Christopher Dewhurst of the Parish of Ribchester. The Dewhurst have long held lands in Ribchester Parish. The Hamlet known as Dewhurst Houses developed nearby in Dutton (see Clarke, S R (London, 1830) *The New Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary,* p. 45). In our study of the *Belligerent Dewhursts* we identified two Christopher Dewhursts. On 19 Mar 1440 Christopher Dewhurst, son of Raulyn Dewhurst and grandson of Richard de Dewhurst served as Archer at the Garrison of Bayeux with James Dryland under the captaincy of Matthew Gough (BNF MS Clairambault 163 no. 63). His first cousin, also Christopher Dewhurst, eldest son of Thomas Dewhurst (not to be confused with Thomas Dewhurst of Ribchester) and also grandson of Richard de Dewhurst, occurs as late as 17 Jul 1443 as Man-at-Arms in the Expedition to France under the captaincy and command of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset (TNA E101/54/5 m12). The Man-at-Arms Christopher Dewhurst had been serving in Normandy since at least May 1421 (TNA E101/50/28 m1). According to our analysis, in 1445 he would have been forty-two years of age. We found in our study no record of any of our Men-at-Arms serving in their middle years. Christopher, in fact, was the only man to appear in the records in service, as a Man-at-Arms, in his fortieth year. The younger man, Christopher Dewhurst, son of Raulyn Dewhurst, may have been born around 1422 and, in 1445, would have been a young man of only twenty-three years. We cannot be certain which Christopher Dewhurst would become a brother of Whalley Abbey but the Dewhurst name is a very uncommon one in the period and it is highly likely to be one of them. In 1478 'Nich. Dewhurst usque Cumbermere' occurs in the *Compotus* records of Whalley Abbey (Whitaker, T D (1872, Manchester) *An History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe* volume I, Book II). We assume that he was a brother monk at the Abbey of Cumbermere and that the entry shows his travelling expenses. This is not the first time in the fifteenth century that we have encountered a Nicholas Dewhurst. Nicholas Dewhurst appears, as 'Nicholas Dewehost' in a Muster Roll in 1417 as an Archer in the Expedition to France, in the retinue of Humphrey of Lancaster, Duke of Gloucester (TNA E101/51/2 m1). The entry indicates that Nicholas served with Edward Houghton and under the command of Henry V (ibid). Nicholas Dewhurst occurs again in a Muster Roll on 11 May 1423, as an Archer in the retinue of Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury at the Garrison of Falaise (BL. Add. Ch. 89). According to our analysis Nicholas was born around 1399 (*The Belligerent Dewhursts*). It is most unlikely he is the same Nicholas Dewhurst identified in the *Compoutus* for 1478. It could be that the later Nicholas was in descent from our Archer, perhaps his son and so a mature man in his fifties, or perhaps was a grandson or even great grandson. There are few echoes of our Archer's name in the early parish and other records. It may be because the Archer's descendant found his way in the path of Christ and that he made the decision not to have a family of his own but to be celibate and part of another sort of family in the Church.

Whitaker's book identifies another Dewhurst, serving at Whalley Abbey in the fifteenth century. Father John (Johannes) Dewhurst occurs in a list of the brothers of Whalley Abbey (Whitaker, T D (1872, Manchester)). According to Whitaker the list was based upon an imperfect transcription from one of the Abbey Registers, which appeared to terminate before 1500. We therefore cannot be certain of when John Dewhurst's became a monk but if he had become a brother by 1500 it is likely that he was born around 1475. It is possible that Father John Dewhurst is in fact the same John Dewhurst, who was buried at the Parish Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley on 17 Mar 1540/1. However, there is no contextual information in the parish

register (at least that which was transcribed in the OPC records) that would suggest that John Dewhurst was a monk or a cleric. He is not referred to in the entry as a Father in the Church. It may well be that they are not the same man at all and that we have identified another John Dewhurst in the period. A John Dewhurst then occurs in an early document, the date of which is unknown but which the editor believes to have been not later than 1440 and he suggests the latter half of the reign of Henry VI (Anderton, H I (Historic Society, 1913) *A Blackburneshire Puture Roll*). This may identify John de Dewhurst, of the Dewhurst senior line, or may be John de Dewhurst who served the King at Agincourt with Sir James Harrington. We now turn our attention to another Dewhurst of the Church. A Giles Dewhurst occurs as Vicar of Marston Church, Marston-on-Dove, Derbyshire in 1501 (Cox, J P (London, 1877) *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. III). He is the earliest Dewhurst identified as a Vicar in the Church but in the centuries which followed there would be many others taking up positions all over England and even overseas. Along with Giles' name Cox provides us with the entry from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers vol xiii f. 221: 'On the resignation of W.H. from ill health to whom a pension of seven marks was assured by the incoming vicar' (ibid p. 202). The name of the earlier incumbent appears to be William Heth. If Giles had been a mature man of at least 25 years at the date of his incumbency at Marston, then he must have been born around 1475; he may have been older but we have no record of any earlier incumbency or clerical service. The name immediately below Giles in Cox' list is John Clerk and after his name it states 'He presented to the chantry.'. Clerk's name is in bold so we take it that he may have been the next incumbent. However, his name occurs in Cox' list under 1501 so we do not know when Clerk became Vicar, if he did. According to the list the next incumbent is, in 1535, William Columbell for whom Cox refers us to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Giles occurs as 'Sir Giles Dewhurst, curate' of Walcote (Foster, C W (London, 1913) *Lincoln Episcopal Records in the time of Thomas Cooper S.T.P., Bishop of Lincoln A.D. 1571 - A.D. 1584* p. 220). The entry in the *Liber Cleri 1580* states that Giles Dewhurst is ordained by the Suffragan Bishop of Chalcedon on 21 Sep 1527. That text indicates that this is Walcot, in the wapentake of Aveland, in the present day it is in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. We cannot be certain of the immediate ancestry of Giles Dewhurst but he may descend from one of our combatants in Normandy. The latest of which were probably born around 1425, including William Dewhurst who occurred as Archer in the Expedition to France on 17 Jul 1443 and his kinsman Perkyn Dewhurst who occurred in the same Muster Roll (TNA E101/54/5 m12, m2). In 1551 a Giles Dewhurst occurs as Egidius Dowerste, Curate of South Hykeham, Lincolnshire (https://theclergydatabase.org.uk/ accessed 4 Mar 2021). This is unlikely to be the same Giles Dewhurst, who would be well over seventy years of age. We suggest that Giles Dewhurst had a son named Giles and that he also was a man of the cloth. On 15 Jan 1565 a Gyles Dewhyrst is married to Agnes Wright at Walcot, near Falkingham (England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973, FHL Film Number 508082, Ancestry; also recorded as Gylles Duhurst under Film Numbers 436061, 508067). It is unlikely to be a coincidence and it is very likely that the marriage records the son or grandson of our first Vicar.

In the footnotes of *A Blackburneshire Puture Roll* we also find a reference to a Geoffrey Dewhurst, occurring in 1478 in Ribchester (Anderton, H I (Historic Society, 1913): 'By deed dated 23 August 1478 John Hill granted to Roger Dean, chaplain, and Geoffrey Dewhurst a messuage in the vill of Ribchester called Hillhouses' (source: Huntroyde Deeds). We recall the biographies of two Geoffrey Dewhursts who both occur in the events of the Hundred Years' War (*The Belligerent Dewhursts*). Geoffrey the elder was born in 1380, and was pardoned in 1405 by King Henry IV (ibid). His second son Geoffrey Dewhurst was born in 1404 (ibid). It is perhaps unlikely that either man would occur again in 1478 but it is certainly possible that the later Geoffrey Dewhurst is in direct descent of one or both men. As there is a gap of only forty-three years from the last recorded occurrence of Geoffrey Dewhurst, as Man-at-Arms Foot based at the Garrison at Tombelaine (BNF Ms. Fr 25772 no. 1037) it is tempting to suggest that the later occurrence may be his grandson, or possibly even his son. They would then be in descent of the second son of Geoffrey Dewhurst the elder, heir of Le Dewhurst after his father Richard and his grandfather Roger de le Deuhihurst. It seems highly likely that Geoffrey's presence in Ribchester in the later fourteen hundreds accounts for at least one of the main cousin lines which must have subsisted in the days when John Dewhurst of Dewhurst was Head of the House of Dewhurst in the early to mid fifteen hundreds. A Geoffrey Dewhurst and his brother Robert occur on 29 Jun 1537 in the Survey of the tenants at will of Harrows Bank in Dutton: "Geffrey Dewhurst and Robt. Dewhurst his brother houldeth 2 houses and 2 gardens, ii acres of arable land. x (i.e. ten) acres of arable land. x acres of pasture, iii acres of meadow called harrowes Banckes, and payeth by the year 1 16 0" (Hulton, W A (1844, Manchester) *The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey*, volume IV, Appendix, pp. 1219, 1242). The entry also occurs in the footnotes to the *Whalley Abbey Bursar's Accounts* 1520, edited by Owen Ashmore M.A.. Interestingly, a Robert Dewhurst also occurs in the City of Oxford in 1528:

[Leases of the Noah's Ark; Physic Garden Ledger B102] This indenture made the last day of June in the 20th year of the. reign of king Hen. VIII [1528] ' witnessyth that Thomas Knolles &c. have dymysed, graunted and to ferme letten unto Robert Dewhurst coke their tenement with a close, lying next a tenement of the cardinal's college of the west and abutteth towards the eest of Oxford of the eest part and of the south part of the cardynall's college ' ; to have &c. unto the end of xx yeres : yielding &c. yearly Ixs. ' And the seid Robert and hys assignes shal duryng the sayd terme kepe dene the allmesse howse of the colege and washe the shetys perteynyng to the seyde allmesehouse and let in and oute such indigent pore peple that shall fortune to come thyther to lye and in there seknesse to cause the sayd pore peple to be kept as they ought to be and to open the dore of the sayd house at al suche tymys and howers by day and by nyght as shalbe thought convenient and necessary by the forseyd presydent and scollers and to se kept savely all suche beddys,. coverledds, shettys and other necessaryes that shalbe provyded for the seyd pore peple there, and also to washe honestly the aulter clothys of the chapell of the college and albys, aulter towellys and other perteyninge to the same, all tabull' clothys, table napkyns, towellys that shall perteyne to the college buttery for the felowes of the colege and tlieir successors only and make answere for them to the bursars of the same college beyng and to ther butler and yf any of them fortune to be lost or hurt by the neclygence of the seyd Robert or hys assygnys to pay for them by the discrecion of the bursars of the same college for the tyme beyng as they shal thynke them to be worth ; and the said Robert and hys assignys to have and perceyve annually of the bursars for the tyme being for the premisses £4 13J. 4d. of goode and lawful money, that ys to say for kepyng and washyng of the shets of the pore peple of the allmessehouse 60s. and for the washyng of the clothis perteynyng to the college buttery and weyshyng of the clothys perteyning to the church 33J. 4d.' [The College may distrain for their rent of £3.].

(Salter, H E (1914, Oxford) *A Cartulary of the Hospital of St John the Baptist*, volume I, pp. 63 - 64)

We cannot be certain that the deed refers to the same Robert Dewhurst but we think it likely that it does. He appears to be taking up a lease of a tenement in Oxford in sight of the Cardinal's College. It would seem that this enterprise is for entirely charitable purposes. If we read the text correctly, Robert Dewhurst is referred to as 'coke', that is *cook*. It would seem that he was engaged in menial work, and this could suggest that he was a young man and perhaps a student at the University. However we can find no record of a Robert Dewhurst at Oxford University until 1559, when Robert Dewhurst, son of John Dewhurst and Alice Dewhurst is accounted Fellow of University College (*Alumni Oxoniensis*, p.400). Although accounted a Fellow in 1559 the record indicates that he does not graduate B.A. until 1563 and M.A. in 1565. Alternatively, it may be that Robert undertook this work for purely charitable reasons. The administration of a charity, in those days, outside of the Church, was not the occupation of a working man but of a gentleman. One who could afford to travel to Oxford and to bide there in pursuit of a charitable aim. For this reason it may be that Robert would be closer to the senior line, who held the wealth and substance of the House of Dewhurst. If he was a younger brother of John Dewhurst of Dewhurst then it may be that John named his son Robert Dewhurst after him. However, their burials are not recorded in the early OPC records for the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley. We must consider the possibility that Geoffrey and Robert are in descent of one of the cousin lines. If they are brothers of John de Dewhurst they must necessarily be younger brothers and therefore, born after 1500. The later Robert Dewhurst's son, Giles Dewhurst, would follow his father to Oxford and was, himself, an M.A. up to his death at *Christ Church* in 1577 of the plague. Giles' substantial library was recorded by the College and would later feature in Fehrenbach's *Private Libraries in Renaissance England*. Those same Books were passed on, in the will of Robert Dewhurst of Rivington in 1588 to James, son of William Dewhurst and to Robert, son of his brother Roger. James Dewhurst matriculates at Queen's College, Cambridge University. Admitted Sizar in 1574 he would later become Rector of Congham Church in Norfolk (*Alumni Cantabrigiensis*). Robert Dewhurst would marry Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Tower and in 1664 they are mentioned in the Pedigree of their grandson Robert Dewhurst of Alston (Raines, F R (1872) *The Visitations of Lancashire made in the year 1664-5 by Sir William Dugdale*). Their sons John, Robert and William would serve in the Royalist Army in the North during the English Civil War. Robert the younger died in arms at Marston Moor (Newman, P R (1978) *The Royalist Army in Northern England 1642 - 1656, volume II*). Then in 1636 the writer's tenth great grandfather, named Robert after his grandfather, who was nephew of Robert the testator, would follow in the family tradition and enter

Brasenose, at Oxford University, later proceeding M.A. (*Alumni Oxoniensis*, p. 400; and see transcription of *Robert Dewhurst c Ralph Asheton Baronet, Court of Star Chamber*).

We will now move on to consider the other occurrences. In 1505 a Richard Dewhurst occurs as a defendant in an action for debt before Edward Bulstrode, Sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire (Court of Common Pleas CP 40 no. 971, img 202 d, database *Anglo-American Legal Tradition*, O'Quinn Law Library, University of Houston). The writer was rather delighted to find that the joint project of the Departments of Law and History at the University have digitised many of the original membranes held by the British National Archives, which images they have made freely and easily available to researchers and other interested persons (aalt.law.uh.edu). Richard is described in the text as Richard Dewehurst, of Dunstaple, Beds, yeoman. The other Defendants listed in the entry are Geoffrey Scott of Melcheburn, yeoman, William Baker of Melcheburn, husbandman and Alan Pacy of Rysley, Beds, turner. As we saw earlier, on 20 Mar 1538/9 a Richard Dewhurst is buried at the Church of St Mary and All Saints in Whalley. There is no further biographical information recorded. He could have been a child but the register makes no mention of this. If not a child then he could have been a very young man and therefore of the next generation. However, in the absence of any other information we can suggest that he was a mature man and, if he died of natural causes, that is of age, then we can ascribe to him a date of birth no later than 1480 and in all likelihood as far back as 1470. In the year following Richard's death, on 4 Dec 1539 a Margaret Dewhurst is buried at the same church. Applying the same logic Margaret may have been a child, or a very young woman and therefore the daughter of a Dewhurst. However, again, there is no biographical information in the entry and so we must also consider that Margaret was a Dewhurst spouse and that she had a full life, dying as a very mature woman. On the basis of her appearance in the records, we suggest that she may in fact have been the wife of Richard Dewhurst. On 22 Jun 1542 a Joan ('Joha') Dewhurst is buried at the Church of St Mary and All Saints. There is no biographical information in the register so she may have been a Dewhurst daughter or a Dewhurst spouse. It is therefore possible that in fact she was the wife of Richard Dewhurst or of the second John Dewhurst. Indeed her burial is only two years after John's burial. It is possible that Richard Dewhurst of Dunstaple, following his indictment for debt returned to Lancashire to be with his kin and that it is he who is buried at Whalley in 1538/9. However it is equally likely that the records identify two Richard Dewhursts.

The next occurrence which we must consider takes place between 1533 and 1538 in a land dispute in Chancery: *Duhurste v Wolsley*. The subject matter is given as 'Detention of deeds relating to a messuage and land in Bramshall (Bromsholf) Staffordshire' (HMSO (1963) *Lists and Indexes no. L, List of Early Chancery Proceedings Preserved in the Pubic Record Office, volume VII*). The documents are held in the National Archives at Kew under ref C 1/778/7-9. The land in Bramshall is said to have been the property of John Duhurste of Bramshall by inheritance from his great uncle John Rok, 'clerk' (presumably cleric) who held a copyhold tenancy in the manor. It seems highly likely that the records identify John Dewhurst of Dewhurst, that is the heir of Le Dewhurst after his father Oliver Dewhurst. It would seem that a member of the Dewhurst family, Peter Dewhurst, settled in Bramshall, probably in the lands disputed by Wolsley. Early in our studies of Dewhurst Genalogies and DNA we noticed a match in the FTDNA (Family Tree DNA) database, listing the Y-DNA signatures of a Mr Durose. The matches range in the number of STR (Short Tandem Repeats) shared by users. Matches for 12 STRs suggest that there may be a consanguineous relationship. Matches are logged by the system at 12, 25, 37, 67 and 111, but limited by the number of markers which the user is willing to pay for. We have a match at 67 markers, with a Genetic Distance of 6. On the basis of the results it is quite likely that the other user and I share a common male ancestor in our direct paternal lines, albeit perhaps several centuries ago. In discussions, the other user represented that in the study of their ancestry they were considering the possibility that they were in descent from a Dewhurst who had, they believed, in the 1500s, moved from Lancashire to Staffordshire. They noted that Whalley and Staffordshire had been within the Diocese of Lichfield. According to their research, the name Dewhurst, under the influence of the local accent was corrupted and became *Durose*. A Peter Duhurst occurs on 22 Jan 1537 in a letter, under seal, from Walter Devereux Lord Ferrers to Cromwell (Gairdner, J (1890, London) *Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, volume XII Part I Jan-May 1537)*. We reproduce the text via British History Online:

> 22 Jan R.O. 193 WALTER DEVEREUX Lord FERRERS to CROMWELL
>
> Encloses the depositions of Wm. Sterten, of Bromshilf, and Peter Duhurst concerning seditious words spoken by John Woodward, which were sent him late in the evening of the 21st by Walter Blount, learned in the law, of Staffordshire. Sent immediately in the King's name to John Bickeley, bailiff of the Duchy, to commit Woodward to Stafford gaol. Intends to come to London about the second week of clean Lent, and bring up the King's revenues of South Wales, unless he can be excused from St. George's Day. Charteley Manor, 22 Jan. *Signed*.
>
> *P.* 1. *Add.*: Lord Privy Seal. *Endd.*
>
> R.O. 2. The deposition of Wm. Sterten and Peter Duhurst, of Bromshylfe, concerning seditious words spoken by John Wodward.
>
> They have heard Wodward say, in the time of the commotion of the Northern men and since, that the Northern men did rise in a good quarrel and for a common wealth. Wodward, about a fortnight before Christmas last, said openly in the parish church of Bromshyll that the laws now made are not God's laws, but the Devil's laws, and they could not long endure. That he said "that we never had good world syth the Lord Cromwell and his master (fn. 2) did rule, and he said that he trusted he should have as short an end as his said master had."
>
> *P.* 1.
>
> [fn.2 Cardinal Wolsey]

The will of Richard Durust of Bromshelf is dated 1586 and has been preserved in the Staffordshire Archives under ref B/C/11Durust (Lichfield Record Office). We base our comments on the transcription of that will by Margaret Whitehurst, presented on the durose.org website. Richard Durust leaves behind a wife Mary, a son Richard, daughters Agnes and Johanne and also sisters Agnes and Johanne. Richard the younger has a son Richard. Richard the testator also has a brother Rauffe to whom he leaves his best coat, hose, doublet and cape. The will also mentions legacies to several godchildren. Based upon our long study and analysis of the genealogy of the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire we are in no doubt that Peter Duhurst of Bromshelf is a true Dewhurst. It is highly likely that Richard Durust is in descent from Peter and when one considers the evidence of the similarities in the Dewhurst and Durose Y-DNA we are satisfied that Durose is in fact a variation of Dewhurst and that in all likelihood a number of Durose men are true Dewhursts. The theory has been researched for the Durose Family by Terry Haslam-Jones between 2010 - 2011 and some of the fruits of his study are presented on the durose.org website. He identifies the baptisms of John son of Richard Durose on 24 Feb 1588/9 recorded at the parish of Bramshall as being the earliest occurrence of the Durose name. He found that the name was highly localised in the Bramshall/Utoxetter area before 1630. He identifies some further occurrences of phonetically similar names, including a family 'Dewsse alias Dewrose' in Thorpe-Mandeville between 1576 and 1618, a group of families living in Doveridge, Derbyshire, Ellastone, Rocester. Some of the other occurrences may well be Dewhurst variations, including Duros, Durus, Dewyse, Dewrous and Durous. We recognised some of the occurrences in Duerst, Dewerst and Duhurst as being Dewhurst variations. He found further references in the mediaeval Tudor period, of names which seemed to derive from the name Devereux. He mentions that some of the Norman-French surnames ending in -reux may have anglicised to -rose. He says that William Dewrose occurring in the Lay Subsidy of 1524 for the village of Pakenham in Suffolk and a John Dewrose, who made a will at Bury St Edmunds in 1560 are likely to be members of the Devereaux Family who occur in the period and in the same area. Mr Jones goes in to some detail about the ways in which the various parts of the names may have evolved. Turning to the *medievalsoldier tables* we observed the following entry representing a Durose homonym. On 13 Mar 1387 a Richard Drose occurs as Archer in a Naval Expedition under Captain Sir Thomas Trivet and under the Command of Richard FitzAllen, Earl of Arundel (Retinue Roll TNA E101 40/33 m7d).

With our findings on the Dewhursts of the post-medieval period we can now answer a serious question which concerns one of the most important branches of our Family. Barnard Dewhurst of Cheshunt founded a dynasty, albeit one which was short lived, in Hertfordshire and in Middlesex. A quiet and useful man he served as a Secretary to Sir William Cecil, the Viscount Lord Burleigh, who was Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth I (see Barnett, R C (NC, 1969) *Place, Profit, and Power A Study of the Servants of William Cecil, Elizabethan Statesman*) and was a long-serving Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Barnard Dewhurst

was favoured with appointments and offices which allowed him to amass a substantial personal wealth (see *Last Will and Testament of Barnard Dewhurst* 11 Feb 1597, TNA PROB 11/89/138) while performing useful services to his masters. He sired no fewer than six sons, being Thomas, Robert, Henry, Walter, Bernard and John and two daughters Catherine and Ann but his sons died young men with no surviving male issue. It seems that Barnard's spouse Ann Warde was the niece of Madalene Cheke, whose sister had been spouse of Sir William Cecil (Barnett, R C (1969), p.59). Barnett says that it may have been through this connection that Barnard first entered Lord Burleigh's service. There can be no doubt that Barnard Dewhurst is a true Dewhurst but the identify of Barnard's father is unclear. The Dewhurst memorial plaque at the Cheshunt Parish Church states that Barnard Dewhurst is 'ex familiá Dewhurstorum e Lancastrensi'. Barnard Dewhurst was born in 1533 (ibid). It seems likely that his father was born some time around 1500. We have identified in our study several Dewhurst men who may have been the father of Barnard Dewhurst. John Dewhurst of Dewhurst, the Head of the Dewhurst Family was born around 1500. We know that he had sons William, who was heir, and also sons Robert, Roger and John (*Last Will and Testament of Robert Dewhurst* 1588). We then identified two men of Whalley Parish who may well have been the younger brothers of John: Roger Dewhurst and Thomas Dewhurst of Ribchester. The name Barnard is a most uncommon Dewhurst personal name. There are only seven occurrences in the OPC records for Lancashire and the earliest is for a Bernard Dewhurst of Blackburn Parish, who would have been born around 1600, after the death of Barnard of Cheshunt. As we discussed in an earlier paper the Dewhursts very often name their sons after their fathers, their grandfathers and their paternal uncles. Barnard named his eldest son Thomas and his eventual heir was named Robert. We mentioned earlier a Robert Dewhurst and his brother Geoffrey occurring in Oxford and in Ribchester in the period. It is perfectly feasible that Barnard Dewhurst was in true descent of one of the younger brothers of John de Dewhurst, or of one of the Dewhurst cousin lines from Ribchester. Barnard's Arms, *sable two bendlets within a bordure or.*, do not give us any clue as to his ancestry and his son Robert used the same Arms. Two of Barnard's sons, Robert and Bernard, were knighted. Sir Bernard seems to have been the sort of gentleman suited to a more tactical role than his father. Following the *Gunpowder Plot* he was tasked with the capture of Baldwyn the Jesuit, which task he accomplished (Green, M A E (1857) *Calendar of State Papers domestic series of the reign James I 1603 - 1610*, volume LVII p. 631). Sir Robert was *Custos Brevium de Banco Regis* (Robert is remembered in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*). The precise branch of the Dewhursts of Cheshunt is uncertain but we do not wish to do Barnard and his sons a disservice. We conclude that it is most likely that Barnard is a younger son of our ancestor John Dewhurst of Dewhurst, the Head of the House of Dewhurst, by his wife Alice. Barnard is therefore the writer's thirteenth great grand uncle.

We have examined the surviving records of our ancestors in the post-medieval period. There is sufficient evidence for us to chart the senior line of the Dewhursts of Dewhurst through their successive generations. However, we conclude that, in the absence of further genealogical data we cannot enumerate the true structure of what we might term *The Grand Tree* of the House of Dewhurst. That tree being the actual identification of every Dewhurst male line and the frequency and sub structure of all of their lines of descent. And yet, thinking scientifically, we have to observe that though we may never know the true detail and complexion of that Grand Tree yet we do know that such tree exists and that it is in fact a blueprint which underlies and which fully records the true Genealogy of the House of Dewhurst. We have identified in our inquiry a number of Dewhurst men born prior to the adoption of the parish registers. We can see them in the myst but we do not see their brothers and sisters and we cannot make out the face of their fathers and mothers. We are more fortunate in the Dewhurst senior line. The taxation records confirm the identities of the Dewhurst heirs and sometimes there have been other records of their kin, from the Adam de Dewhurst, who was born in 1400, to his sons John and Henry born around 1420. We can see that William was in descent of John and that his heir was named Oliver. We know that Oliver's heir is named John Dewhurst and from this generation onwards the task of identifying the members of the Dewhurst family becomes a little easier. The survival of so many parish records has opened up the opportunity to identify numerous branches of the Dewhurst Family, from their establishment in the Parish of Whalley up to the present day. We know that at least three Dewhursts became brother monks, two at Whalley Abbey and the other at Cumbermere Abbey. There is a fourth Dewhurst brother occurring in the period. However, their identity came to us from a fellow scholar who has not had the opportunity yet to publish their research. Respecting their trust in us we cannot give any further details. Christopher Dewhurst may have been the same Christopher Dewhurst who served in Arms in the Hundred Years' War and was therefore either the elder Man-at-Arms Christopher, born c. 1403 or was his first cousin Christopher, born c. 1422, who served as Archer in the King's Expedition to France in 1440. We identified Nicholas Dewhurst born c. 1450 a brother monk of Cumbermere Abbey. As

we noted, his personal name is uncommon but occurred twice in the records surviving the conflicts in Normandy. John Dewhurst was born c. 1475 and was a brother monk at Whalley Abbey. It may well be the case that John Dewhurst remained at the Abbey up to Paslew's rebellion and the events of the English Reformation. Geoffrey Dewhurst, perhaps born c. 1450, was living in Ribchester and may be in near descent of his namesakes who fought in Normandy. Giles Dewhurst, the first Dewhurst Vicar, was perhaps born c. 1475. We identified a Richard Dewhurst and, applying a heuristic analysis, we infer that he was born c. 1473. He may have been a younger brother of Oliver or, he could have been in descent of an earlier cousin branch. Of the men of the following generations we have identified Roger Dewhurst and Thomas Dewhurst. They are the earliest Dewhurst men appearing in the OPC records for Lancashire who are likely to be of the same generation as the Head of the Dewhurst Family John de Dewhurst. We conclude that it is likely that they are his younger brothers. Of this same generation we identify also a Robert Dewhurst and a Geoffery Dewhurst. They may be younger brothers of John de Dewhurst but it is more likely that they are his cousins and in descent of the early Dewhursts of Ribchester. We also identify a Peter Dewhurst, born c. 1500 who appears to be the source of the Dewhursts of Staffordshire who bear a corrupted form of the Dewhurst surname, albeit one which is rather more *elegant*. Finally we have answered one of the important questions of the ancestry of the Dewhursts of Cheshunt and we conclude that they are in descent of the Dewhurst senior line.

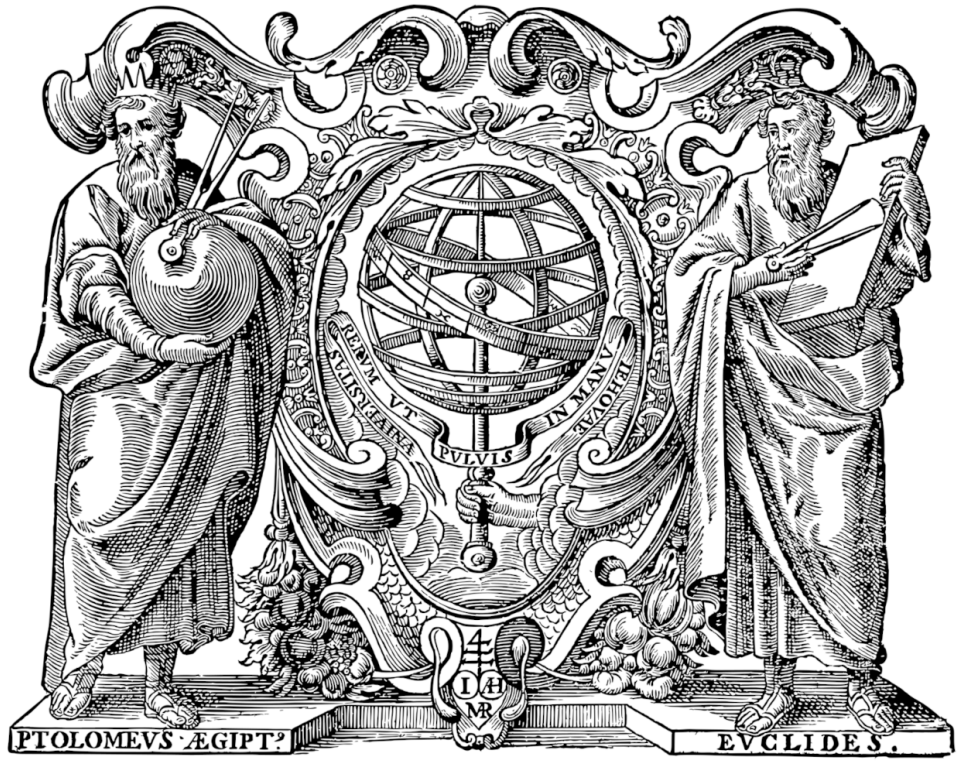

Table of Contents

Figure I: The Seat of The Dewhursts of Dewhurst i
Figure II: The Pardon of Geoffrey de Dewhurst ii
Abbreviations iii
Abstract iv
Introduction v
The Belligerent Dewhursts: A Close Analysis of the Medieval Soldier 1
Tables 27
Appendix I: A Chronology of the Belligerent Dewhursts 35
Appendix II: A Transcription of the Medieval Soldier Tables 42
References 42
1. The Muster Rolls 43
2. The Retinue Rolls 43
3. Further MSS 43
4. Web References 44
5. Other References 44

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THE BELLIGERENT DEWHURSTS

A Close Analysis of the Medieval Soldier Tables

EXTRACTED FROM CHAPTER TEN OF DEWHURST, S. W. (2020). *A PATH TO ARMS: A PEDIGREE AND GENEALOGICAL STUDY OF THE DEWHURSTS OF BLACKBURNESHIRE* (UNPUBLISHED THESIS).

By

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Figure I. The Pardon of Geoffrey de Dewhurst at Berwick by King Henry IV, from the National Archives (TNA SC 8/184/9172); text reads: 'Godfrey, son of Richard de Dewehurste of Blackbournshire requests a general pardon for all felonies and trespasses, as he has served the King at Shrewsbury and elsewhere, but is outlawed in Lancashire.' Pardon granted by the King on 7 July 1405 ... Remission published in Calendar of Patent Rolls, 'Henry IV, vol. III, 1405 - 1408 (Public Record Office, 1907), p.76.

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Figure I. The location of the Seat of the Dewhursts of Dewhurst, in Dewhurst (Westchester) Detail from the 1818 Greenwood Map of Blackburnshire

Abstract

This paper is extracted from chapter ten of our unpublished thesis *A Path to Arms : A Pedigree and Genealogical Study of the Dewhursts of Blackburnshire*. The Dewhursts of Dewhurst Hall, an ancient Lancashire family, seated at *Le Dewhurst* in Wilpshire, since the reign of Henry III of England. We have uncovered and analysed extensive evidence of the service of the House of Dewhurst, to the Kingdom of England, between the years of 1403 and 1443. The Dewhursts were highly active during the Lancastrian Phase of the Hundred Years' War and presented a number of men-at-arms and archers who would serve in many of the historic battles, sieges and campaigns of the day. The evidence, preserved in the *Medievalsoldier tables*, has been carefully examined and analysed in order to develop a history of the Dewhurst Family. Appendix I presents a constructive genealogy of the Dewhurst Family in the period and to allow us to complete a chronology of the Dewhurst events in the *Medievalsoldier tables*, including the identities of the soldiers, the details of their service and engagements and often with the identities of the captains and commanders with whom they had travelled and under whom they had served. Appendix II contains a careful and complete transcription of the Dewhurst table entries, arranged according to the first names of the Dewhurst soldiers.

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Abbreviations

ANK	Archives Nationales de France, series K
BL Add. Ch.	The British Library Additional Charters
BNF Ch.	Bibliothèque Nationale de France Charters
Clair.	Clairambault Collection
CP	Court of Common Pleas
CPR	Calendar of Patent Rolls
E101	Exchequer Accounts Various
HSLC	Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire
NAF	Nouvelles Acquisitions Françaises
OPC	Online Parish Clerk
PRO	The Public Records Office
SC	Special Collections
TNA	The National Archives at Kew

Introduction

The Dewhursts of Dewhurst belong to that part of the social history of England known traditionally as the *minor gentry*. We know very little about the deep history of our ancestors until our occurrence in the written records in England during the reign of King Henry III (r. 1216 - 1272). In our studies over several years we found hints and coincidences which may suggest a descent from a more ancient family, but we found no conclusive evidence. It's likely that we arrived in England from Normandy, or from Brittany, but the Y-DNA of the human male carries with it an extraordinary quality. The Y-DNA is passed down largely unchanged, from one generation to the next. Our DNA then is a permanent index not only of our own lives but is a record of our most distant agnatic ancestors. We cannot say anything of the history of our family before the 1200s but it may well be that in the future we will find an agnatic cousin of a more ancient House, whose Y-DNA signature matches our own. In England, the Dewhursts history is very well documented. In fact, from the Tudor period and onward, we found many interesting Dewhurst lives. There have been Dewhurst lawyers of great distinction, industrialists, scholars and very many soldiers. However, the activities of our family during the later medieval period has been up to now rather opaque. Nothing, beyond the memory of the arms with three escallops gules, with a wolf's head crest, are actually very well known in English and European Heraldry. Unfortunately the antiquity of the Dewhurst Coat of Arms has been passed down to us. The Arms, typically shown as a field crediy acknowledged. According to the College of Arms we Dewhursts had no claim to Arms and our cousin William supplied the Herald's fees following the *Visitations of Lancashire* in 1613.[1] William's line was later disclaimed, for contempt of the Herald Sir William Dugdale.

Here, for the first time ever, we will set down the true history of the House of Dewhurst in the later medieval period and our long and faithful service to the Kingdom of England.

According to the accepted periodisation, the Hundred Years' War comprised a series of conflicts which spanned 24 May 1337 to 9 Oct 1453. The conflicts, which occurred in central Europe, were waged by the House of Plantagenet and later the House of Lancaster, against the House of Valois, over the kingship of France. The War is considered to have comprised three distinct phases, which were separated by truces: the Edwardian War (1337 - 1360), the Caroline War (1369 - 1389) and the Lancastrian War (1415 - 1453). It was one of the most important conflicts of the medieval era, having as it did five generations of kings of two of the most powerful dynasties in Europe. Ultimately, the French preserved their throne and both States would then develop stronger national identities.[2] Professor Anne Curry of the University of Southampton and Professor Adrian Bell of the Henley Business School, at the University of Reading, led a project which culminated in the development of the *Medievalsoldier.org database*. The project team transcribed thousands of entries in numerous muster and retinue rolls from 1369 to 1453. The tables record the deeds of the House of Lancaster and of many of the peers, knights, men-at-arms and archers who journeyed to France in the service of the King, contain ing the names, ranks, locations and service details of thousands of medieval combatants. As we would discover, the Dewhursts who served in Arms between 1403 - 1443, were recorded among the records under twenty-five surname variations.

As men-at-arms and as archers, the sons of Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo de Dewehirst of Blackburneshire would fight throughout France. In August and September in 1415 they are at the Siege of Harfleur and, in October, they would serve the King at the Battle of Agincourt.

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[1] see Raines, FR (ed.) (Manchester, 1871) *The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster made in the year 1613 by Richard St George Esq, Norroy King of Arms*, Chetham Society

[2] Guizot, François (Hazlitt, W (Indiana, 1997) *The History of Civilization in Europe* (a translation)

The Medievalsoldier database is hosted at the University of Southampton as part of their Medieval Soldier Project at https://www.medievalsoldier.org.

The Belligerent Dewhursts : A Close Analysis of the Medieval Soldier Tables

The House of Dewhurst served, between the years of 1403 and 1443, in arms under the command of King Henry IV, King Henry V and under the captaincies and commands of John of Lancaster the 1st Duke of Bedford KG, Thomas Neville the Lord Furnivall, John Talbot the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury (later Garter), Thomas Beaufort the 3rd Earl of Dorset and 1st Duke of Exeter KG, Humphrey of Lancaster the Duke of Gloucester, Thomas Montague the 4th Earl of Salisbury KG, William de la Pole the 1st Duke of Suffolk KG, Robert, Willoughby 6th Baron Eresby KG, Thomas Scales the 7th Baron Scales KG, John Beaufort the 1st Duke of Somerset KG, Sir James Harrington, Sir John Radcliffe (later Garter), Sir John Harpedey, Sir William Breton, Sir Thomas Rempston KG, Sir William Trafford, Sir William Crafford, Sir Thomas Blount, Thomas Burgh, John Afford, Laurence Halden, and Matthew Gough. The Dewhursts were present at the Battle of Shrewsbury and at the Garrisons of Berwick, Montgomery and Bishop's Castle, we occur in muster and retinue rolls in the Expeditions to France in July 1415, May 1421 and July 1443, occuring also and sometimes on multiple occasions during the years of 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437 and 1440. We served in Normandy at the Siege of Harfleur, the Battle of Agincourt, at the Siege of Caen, at Rouen, Bayeux, Vernon, St Lo, Coutances, Park L'Eveque, Meung-sur-Loire, at the Fortress of St Suzanne, in the Orleans Campaign, in the Siege of St Cenerí, at Vire, in the Marches of Avranchin, Mortain and the Defence of Domfront, at Falaise, Alencon, in the Conquests of Maine and Anjou and at Essay and Tombelaine. None of the Dewhursts occur in the Harley 782, which is a partial copy of the now-lost Exchequer lists of the participants in the Battle of Agincourt but at least two Dewhurst are believed to have served in the battle. No Dewhurst occurs in any of the sick lists of men invalided out of the Agincourt campaign. The Dewhursts served as professional mercenaries in the service of the Crown. In later centuries many Dewhursts continued in military service to the Crown and government in the standing armed forces in Britain and the United Kingdom. Many of them

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In time, their sons would take up arms, fighting alongside their brothers and their cousins, in the field and in the garrisons. We will provide a detailed account of the service of the House of Dewhurst during the Lancastrian phase of the Hundred Years' War. Of course not all of the records of the period have survived and there are sometimes deficiencies in the membranes, meaning that they could not be fully or certainly transcribed. As to the analysis of the evidence there were some difficulties in completing our study of the tables, especially because of the presence of numerous further Dewhurst name variations. Painstakingly and over a period of years we were able to reach a stage of confidence that we had identified, extracted and analysed the core of the *Lances and Archers of the House of Dewhurst*. There are some further occurrences of phonetically similar surnames of soldiers occurring in the tables from the 1370s onwards. We have kept these results separate as their analysis requires some further independent study. We transcribed the *Medieval Soldier Tables* and then built a *chronology* of the results, from which we developed our detailed analysis in *The Belligerent Dewhursts : A Close Analysis of the Medieval Soldier Tables*. In completing this study we have also been able to identify our main line of the House of Dewhurst, which results we will publish in our thesis *A Path to Arms : A Pedigree and Genealogical Study of the Dewhursts of Blackburnshire*.

receiving decorations and awards for bravery. Following their service in the Hundred Years' War one and possibly more of our Dewhurst soldiers entered the Church. The Dewhurst name, originally *de la Dewhurst*, is a residential name. It refers to our family seat at *Le Dewhurst*, in the Ribble Valley and for this reason it is unique and therefore a very useful surname in the period, outside of Lancashire. Using the *Medievalsoldier database* we have been able to identify, gather, to piece together, to analyse and to reconstruct the history of our family in the period. In this paper we will give an account of our study into the service of the Dewhursts, of our engagements in England, Wales, Normandy, Maine and Anjou and we will present a constructive genealogy of the history of the House of Dewhurst as we extend our Pedigree up to our eighteenth and nineteenth Great Grandfathers Adam and Geoffrey.

Our first objective was to ensure that we captured all of the possible occurrences of Dewhurst soldiers from the *Medievalsoldier tables*. During our deep study of the Dewhursts of Blackburnshire we found numerous variations in the rendering of our name. For example, in the Elizabethan period, in *Glover's Ordinary of Arms* [4], we find the Dewhurst blazon, listed under the Arms of 'Drwyhers'. Then, our thirteenth great grand uncle Barnard Dewhurst is referred to, in April 1595, in a letter from Lord St John, as Mr *Deoux*.[5] His son Sir Bernard Dewhurst was accounted Dewhurst, Dias, Dyose and Demsturt.[6] It was interesting to see how our name had been recorded differently by different clerks and on different occasions. We identified in the tables a total of twenty-five Dewhurst surname variations. Dewhurste, Dewhurst, Dewehurst, de Dewehurst, Dewhirst, Dewhirst, Deuhirst, Deuherst, Dethurst, Deuhurst, Dewers, Dewyhyrst, Dubert, Deworst, a Deworst, Dewhost, Dewherst, Dewerst, a Dewest, Dewhyrst, Dewyrst, Dewyrst, Dewyst, a Dewyst and Deuchourst. We considered a number of further possible Dewhurst name variations which were less likely. These are La Deuze, Le Deusse, De La Deusse, Deulux, Deu and Deurs. We examined these names using the *Forebears database*.[7] Deurs has a global incidence of only 22 and is most prevalent in Norway. Deuze has a global incidence of 172, with prevalence in France and the Netherlands. We note here that, according to Prof. Curry, from 1429 onwards there is evidence that 'a good number' of English garrison archers and even men-at-arms were not English at all but were instead recruited from the local population.[8] Deusse occurs once in Haiti. Deuse has an incidence of 540 and occurs mostly in Germany and Belgium. Deulx does not occur. Deu has an incidence of 15,241 and is most prevalent in the South Sudan. The *Oxford Dictionary of Family Names*[9] supports for Dewhurst the homonym 'Devis', which that authority holds as a version of Devias.

It is also of course a version of the very common name Davis. Devias does occur in the *Medievalsoldiers database*. However, there were no occurrences of any of these further variations in any other confirmed Dewhurst source over several centuries and they have not been included in our analysis. We mention them in case future research should indicate that any of them are true Dewhursts. The records appear to represent no fewer than fifteen members of the Dewhurst family who served as men-at-arms, as archers and yeoman valet archers, in garrisons and in the field, in the official and, in one case, personal retinue of many of the great captains and commanders in numerous engagements throughout Normandy.

Before we could proceed to our analysis we had to address the issue of the personal names of our mediaeval soldiers. Some of the names seemed unusual and there were often variations, which could suggest that we were looking at a distinct personage or that the entry identified the same person but under a variation of the name. For example, Adam de Dewhurst occurs on seventeen occasions but Atkyn, also Atkyn, de Dewhurst occurs on five further occasions. Of

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[1] *Forebears database* https://www.forebears.io/ (accessed 13 Mar 2022)

[8] Curry, A (2008) *Guns and Goddams: Was there a Military Revolution in Lancastrian Normandy 1415 - 1450?* NMH 8 (2010), pp. 174 – 181

[9] Hanks, P., McClure, P., Cullen, P., Coates, R. (2016). *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.*

[4] Reproduced in Edmondson, J (London, 1780) *A Complete Body of Heraldry*, volume 11 must credit Dr Baker for having pointed this out to us

[5] Roberts, R A (London, 1894) *Calendar of the Cecil Papers in Hatfield House*, volume 11

[6] Shaw, W A (London, 1906) *The Knights of England* vol II, p. 150

the several personal names given in the rolls, the name 'Atkyn', also rendered 'Atkin', stands out as one of the most unusual. We considered that, as an English name, Atkin could have been given in the tradition where a child is named after the surname of his maternal grandfather. In the extensive accounts for the many branches of the Dewhurst family and in all of the sources and records which we have examined over several years, there is not one instance of an echo of that name anywhere in the texts. It may be that we have been remiss and that there have been Atkin or Atkyn Dewhursts somewhere in the world and at some time. However it may also be that this man was the first and last man to bear that distinctive name. It is likely that some of our soldiers may have died in combat, or from some other cause during the Hundred Years' War or in some other conflict. It is clear however that one and probably more men, capable of string children and sons, did survive and that these men became the patriarchs of the House of Dewhurst. The name Atkin itself has an interesting etymology as these three extracts show:

> This surname is derived from the name of an ancestor. The son of Adam le Fuller (1073, Hundred Rolls), Six centuries ago Adam probably ranked as second or the nick. Adde, diminutive Adkin, sharpened to Atkin. There is no need of course third favourite among boys' names throughout England. In the rolls of 1273, Hundred Rolls) to prove this, but it is interesting to note the following: 'Adam le Fuller (1073, Hundred Rolls). No fewer than six a most remarkable pre-eminence. Four Adams are mentioned in the revenues of izen of London, is twice referred to as Adekin le Fullere (1073, Hundred Rolls). The everyday Conishead Priory A.D. 1256 (West's Furness, pp. 192, 195). No place is taken in the north of Adams figure as benefactors of Furness Abbey, circa 1200 (ibid). The Adams of England. [10]
> form was Adekin, then Adkin, and finally Atkin (see Addison).

2. Atkins, Adkins. - A characteristic surname of the midland and eastern counties, being at present most relatively numerous in Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Lincolnshire. Its place is taken in the north of England by Atkinson. These names are regarded as diminutives of Adam. [11]

3. Camden derives it from At, a familiar abbreviation of Arthur, and kins, a diminutive, signifying a child, having the same meaning as the German kind, a child, an infant, i.e. the son of Arthur, so Wilkins, Simpkins, etc. [12]

[10] Bardsley, C W (London, 1901), *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*

[11] Guppy, H B (London, 1890) *Homes of Family Names in Great Britain*

[12] Arthur, W (New York, 1857) *An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names*

Turning to the records we observe that Adam, Atkin, and Atkyn, are each recorded as being men-at-arms and most frequently as man-at-arms foot. There is no occurrence of the man as an archer. It is quite possible that our Atkin is in fact one of the sons of Adam Dewhurst. However, we suggest that it is simply another rendering of Adam and that the entries in all probability relate to the same man, a highly experienced veteran of the Hundred Years' War. This allows us to narrow down the list of our combatants and to specify that Adam, or Atkin, gave service between 1421 and 1437. He was present in the Expedition to France in 1421, he mustered at Vernon. He served at Alençon, in the Orleans Campaign, at Rouen, Meung-sur-Loire, Maine, and Anjou, Tombelaine, Avranches, Mortain and Domfront, Falaise and Vire. The second name which we had to consider is that of the archer Raulyn Dewhurst. It seems to us that the name Raulyn may be a variation of the name Ralph (or vice versa). Withycombe gives us the following account for Ralph in his work on English Christian Names:

> A male name. Old Norse Rádulfr (= Old English Rædwulf, compound of ræd 'counsel' and wulf 'wolf'), became Radulf and then Ralf. It was in use in England before the Norman Conquest, after which it was reinforced by Norman influence. Domesday Book mentions tenants named Radulfus. We had held Tempore Regis Edwardi (in the Reign of Edward the Confessor), and many at the time his survey was made. It developed into Rauf or Raff, and these were the usual forms of the name until the 17th C, when Rafe was still Rafe ... See also Raoul. Rauf, Rauf Regesta the pronunciation of the name was still Rafe ... See also Raoul. Rauf, Rauf Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum 1066-70, Radulf, Radulfus, Radolf Domesday Book 1086, Hundred Rolls 1273, Rafe Promptorium Parvulorum c. 1440, Raal 15th C Brut, Raul Lincs 1455, The Coventry Leet Book 1338. Raff Lincs 1533, Raulfe Lincs 1534. [13]

According to the *Forebears database* Raulyn is now an uncommon first name and one hundred and fifty-one people now living are recorded who bear it. [14] These days it is most prevalent in the Philippines and it has the highest density in the Dominican Republic. The *Internet Surname Database* gives us the following entry under 'Raulin':

[13] Withycombe, E G (1947) *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Oxford University Press

[14] *Forebears database* (accessed 13 Mar 2022)

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This name is of early medieval English origin from the Middle English given name "Rawlin", which was adopted from the Old French "Raulin", itself a double diminutive (with the diminutive suffixes "el" and "in") of "Raw", a variant of Ralph. The latter was first introduced into England by Scandinavian settlers as "Radulf" and the Norman form "Radulfr", in Old Norse, and became "Raedwulf" in Anglo-Saxon. The name means "counsel-wolf", from the originally Germanic elements "rad", course, advice, and "wulf", wolf. Before the Norman Conquest of 1066, it had become "Radulfus" and a wolf's head. The Dewhurst DNA, seems to support the notion that we are of Norse heritage, and which may be associated with the early Kingdoms of Dublin and Munster. The technicalities of genetic genealogy are beyond the scope of this paper but we will discuss these matters in some detail in the final part of our thesis, when we examine the Y-DNA signatures of our kin the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire.

[15] For the full account see *Name Origin Research* (2022) *The Internet Surname Database*, https://www.surnamedb.com, (accessed 13 Mar 2022). See also the entry for 'Rawlinson',

[16] Charnock, R S (1882) *Praenomina, or the curiology of the principal Christian names of Great Britain and Ireland*, London

[17] Loughead, F H (1934) *Dictionary of Given Names with Origins and Meanings*, California

We now turn to another unusual Dewhurst name occurrence, being that of Perkyn Dewhurst.

Our first reaction upon reading that name was that this was another example of the tradition whereby a child is named after the surname of his mother's family and that may well be the case. However, according to the *Forebears database* there are only three contemporary records of Perkyn as a first name in Brazil and the Netherlands[18]. The name may or may not be a rendering of either 'Parkin', or perhaps 'Perkin' and we suggest that 'Perkin' is the most natural. According to Bardsley in *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*:

> This surname is derived from the name of an ancestor: 'the son of Peter', from the pet Perkin or Parkin, compare Wat-kin, Will-kins, Wilkinson, &c. There are no Perkins or Parkins in the Hundred Rolls, while the French diminutives Perrin and Perrott are common where they recalled the Flemish forms appeared in Yorkshire and the East counties about the beginning of the 14th century. With Perkins and Parkins, compare Clerk and Clark, Derby and Darby, &c.[19]

There is no Peter Dewhurst mentioned anywhere in our tables and during the next four hundred years of the development and growth of the stock of Dewhursts in the British Isles the name Peter is given but rarely. The more likely explanation is that it does represent the surname of his maternal grandfather. Guppy says: 'Perkins, Perkin - Confined mostly to the southern half of England, being most numerous in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and South Wales.'[20] For the surname Perkin the *Forebears database* gives a contemporary incidence of 3,789 in England and Gibraltar.[21] That is to say, it is a relatively uncommon name. The Dewhursts, beyond any doubt, originated in the North West of England. We know of no records which attest to a Dewhurst migration and resettlement in the South of England in the 1400s; although there was an early occurrence in 1505 in Bedfordshire[22] and, in the early fifteen hundreds there were

[18] Forebears database (accessed 13 Mar 2022)

[19] Bardsley, C W (1901) *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, London (1890)

[20] Guppy, H B (London, 1890)

[21] See notes 16 (accessed 13 Mar 2022)

[22] Record: CP 40 no. 971, img 202 d *Anglo-American Legal Tradition* at the O'Quinn Law Library, Univ. of Houston, http://www.aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT1/H7/CP40no971/, (accessed 14 Mar 2022)

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resettlements in Staffordshire, Lancashire, Norfolk and Hertfordshire.[23] Is it possible that Perkyn's father met his mother in the southern part of England in the period of his journey from Lancashire during his travels in the service of the King, perhaps in the Anglo-Welsh Wars, or indeed in the travails of the several campaigns of the Hundred Years' War? We think that this is quite likely. The *Medieval soldier tables* give a very high number of the surname (and personal name) Perkyn and Perkin. However there is no mention of any echo of the name of Perkyn, nor Perkin, nor even Parkin anywhere within the remaining records of the many Dewhursts who were born from this same bloodline from the 1400s up to the present day. It is not possible in the absence of evidence to discount the possibility that Perkyn lived to site children but as he seems not to have passed his name forward in any of the recognised lines then it is possible that Perkyn died in the field or else died without made issue. Charlot (Little Charles') is another name which would be unusual today, at least in northern England. According to the *Forebears database* some 14,274 people bear this as a surname and it is most prevalent in France.[24] Perhaps Charlot was conceived in France. Perhaps his mother was French and perhaps she returned to England and became a member of the Dewhurst family. As a forename the same source gives us approximately 10,347 events. It is most prevalent in Madagascar and with the highest density in Malta. It could be that Charlot is actually the son of the Charles Dewhurst who appears in the rolls. However, again, we favour the simpler explanation that it is simply another rendering of Charles. In fact Charles is not at all a common name among the Dewhursts. We could find no record of that name until the mid 1700s. It is possible that Charlot and Charles were among those who died in the field. They may not have survived to pass on their name to a son but they would occur centuries later in the naming traditions of their kin.

[23] see Dewhurst, S. W. (2020) *A Path to Arms*
[24] *Forebears database* (accessed 13 Mar 2022)

The House of Dewhurst gave extensive service during the Lancastrian phase of the Hundred Years' War. In the *Medieval soldier database* we have no fewer than eighty-six occurrences of Dewhursts serving the King in arms between 1403 and 1443. We do not assume that these records offer a complete picture of the deeds and service of our House in the period but the nature of our study demands that we inquire into the genealogy of the participants and so it is our task to determine, as far as possible, the order of their relationships. The results appear to represent no fewer than fifteen members of the Dewhurst family. One of the difficulties in analysing the events is that so many of the records of the period have not survived. We cannot say that we know the names and service details of every man, even every English man, who served in arms in the fifteenth century. It would be ludicrous to think that we can satisfactorily attest to all of the service given and to all of the cinly fit deeds of the days of the medieval soldiers fighting in France. The danger is that even a reasonable analysis of the records is in some doubt. The absence of certain events and occurrences in the records where such events had, in fact, taken place, mean that our reckonings and our conclusions may appear reasonable but be in fact weak. However, if we do not attempt an analysis of the records we absolutely fail in our occupation. If we do not attempt to sift and to assess and to reconstruct the History, as here, of our belligerent forefathers, the Dewhursts of Blackburnshire, then we offend and aggrieve them and their memory. For men, and women of course, the *Maid of Orleans*, who serve in arms at such times and in such circumstances, justifiably demand that we reflect on their deeds and the decisions and indeed their courage are recognised and understood. We began our analysis by considering the boundary age-range of a combatant to be between 16 and 60 years.[25] In fact it would not be surprising to find that some of the archers or men-at-arms in the course of the Hundred Years' War were in their early teens. There were no doubt also many men in their later years. Prof. Curry gives the

[25] CPR, 1377-1381, vol. 1, p. 166; and *Using the Poll Tax to identify medieval archers* by Large, D.M. (2010) University of Southampton

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example of: "Sir John Greyndore, a sixty-year-old knight with lands in and around the forest of Dean and extensive military experience in the Welsh wars, commanded a company of 6 master miners and their 113 assistants."[26] Prof. Curry tells us that that during the Siege of Harfleur, Henry Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, was fourteen years of age (ibid). We considered that we may be looking at several Dewhurst brothers, perhaps fighting alongside their mature men sons. Another possibility was that the relationship between the elder mature men was consanguineous, or else was consanguineous and in other cases perhaps fraternal. There were perhaps two or more, probably first cousins, fighting alongside and in the company also of their siblings and sons. Some of the names may have been duplicated but we will attempt a sensible analysis of the records.

In the course of our study into the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire we discovered some further biographical information about one of our medieval soldiers which does not occur in the *Medieval soldier tables*. Geoffrey (also 'Godfrey') Dewehirst occurs in 1405, with his father Richard de Dewehirste of Blackburneshire, at Berwick, when he petitions King Henry IV for a Pardon.[27] We reproduce photographs of the documents, stored in the National Archives at Kew, in Figure II above. The record states: 'Godfrey, son of Richard deLDewehirste of Blackburneshire, requests a general pardon for all felonies and trespasses, as he has served the King at Shrewsbury and elsewhere, but is outlawed in Lancashire'. The Pardon is granted in Jul 1405 (ibid). If Geoffrey had been at least eighteen years of age at the time of his engagement at Shrewsbury, on 21 Jul 1403, then we could set his date of birth at around 1385. However, the record does indicate that he had also served the King elsewhere and that suggests that Shrewsbury was not his first martial engagement. When we consider that he had already been outlawed in Lancashire we may suggest that he was over eighteen years of age when he served at

[26] Curry, A. (2008, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography online) Participants in the Battle of Agincourt*. Oxford University Press
[27] see CPR, Henry IV, vol III 1405 - 1408, p. 76

Shrewsbury. We cannot be sure but, for the purposes of our genealogical analysis we are going to set his date of birth, tentatively, at around 1380. We can now move on to consider the first Dewhurst in the tables, Thomas de Dewhurst. Thomas occurs in the retinue rolls for John of Lancaster, the 1st Duke of Bedford, as an archer.[28] The entries show that he was stationed at the Garrison of Berwick between 1403 and 1404. On 21 Jul 1403 the Battle of Shrewsbury took place and the Percy challenge to the Crown was finally defeated. We have no record of Thomas Dewhurst having been present at the Battle but, as we mentioned, his kinsman Geoffrey was present and it is quite likely that Thomas Dewhurst was also present, and that he fought for the King. Then on 18 Dec 1404 Thomas Dewhurst occurs in a muster roll as yeoman-valet archer in the retinue of Thomas Lord Furnivall, stationed at the garrisons of Montgomery and Bishop's Castle.[29] To begin, we may consider that Thomas, in his earliest occurrence as an archer, was a mature man, perhaps as young as eighteen years of age. He would have been born around twenty-seven years of age (*Medieval soldier tables*). The yeoman-valet status would suggest that Thomas de Dewhurst was the son of a gentleman and we are sure that this is the case. Of the 15,000 occurrences of archers in the tables there are only 3,747 who are identified as yeoman-valetus (*ibid*). On 25 Apr 1407 Thomas occurs as archer at the Garrison of Montgomery in the retinue roll of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury.[30] Then in 1415 a Thomas Dewhurst occurs again in the King's Expedition to France, in the retinue lists of the Earl of Dorset.[31] The *Medieval soldier tables* indicate that Thomas Dewhurst was retained in 1415 as man-at-arms.[32] According to our analysis Thomas Beaufort himself would have been about thirty-eight (*Medieval soldier tables*).

Thomas would now be about thirty years of age. Thomas Beaufort

[28] Retinue Roll TNA E101/43/26 m3
[29] Muster Roll TNA E101/44/6 m3 and m6
[30] Retinue Roll TNA E101/44/14 m1
[31] Retinue Lists TNA E101/69/504, indexed in PRO (London, 1964) *Lists and Indexes Supplementary Series no. IX*, vol II, p. 445
[32] Retinue Roll TNA E101/47/39

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

It is not until 1423 when a Thomas Dewhurst occurs again, now under the captaincy of Thomas Montagu, 4th Earl of Salisbury, as an archer at the garrison of Falaise.[33] If this was our same man, he was now thirty-eight years of age. We may conjecture that he occurred in the list as an archer because he was recovering from an injury and was not able to stand in melee. Or that the demands of a particular mission required him to be an instructor to the less experienced archers in the retinue of the Earl. Perhaps Thomas did not really need the work and took a lighter job as archer in garrison duty, as a favour for his master or for his captain. One feels that we must, however, consider the possibility that the muster records the presence of a second Thomas Dewhurst. This person was an archer and, perhaps, was about eighteen years of age at the time of his first engagement. He was perhaps born around 1405. On 1 Aug 1427 a Thomas Dewhurst occurs as man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine.[34] If this is our veteran man-at-arms, then he is at least forty-two years of age. This is a mature age for a man who must stand in melee but it is also, of course, within the bounds of reason. Although, if Thomas, the elder served his last engagement at the Siege of Harfleur, then the specific occurrences for Thomas de Dewhurst identify the younger man. Richard deceased.

Dewhirste does not occur anywhere in the tables and this may be because he had retired from arms while in his middle years. If this eldest son Geoffrey were born around 1380 then his own date of birth could be around 1360. Richard was present at Berwick in 1404. Perhaps Shrewsbury was his last engagement at which time he would have been some forty-three years of age.

On 27 May 1428 Thomas Dewhurst occurs again at the garrison of Tombelaine, still man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh.[35] Thomas would be around twenty-four years of age. He occurs again on 26 Oct 1428 still with Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine[36] and again on 23 Dec 1429 'with crew', meaning that Thomas is to serve in the field. He occurs again on 21 Sep 1429,[38] The entry indicates still man-at-arms at Tombelaine.[39] Then on 10 Feb 1430 Thomas occurs again as man-at-arms at Tombelaine under the sub-captaincy of John Nessefield.[40] On 6 May 1432 Thomas occurs as man-at-arms under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, at the Garrison of Avranches.[41] On 16 Mar 1434 Thomas occurs at Falaise again, now under the captaincy of Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury.[42] On 16 Feb 1436 Thomas occurs as man-at-arms at Tombelaine under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole.[43] This is the final occurrence of the man-at-arms Thomas de Dewhurst in the tables.

Geoffrey Dewhurst first occurs in the tables on 10 Oct 1422 as an archer under the captaincy of Sir William Breton at the Garrison of Bayeux.[44] If this is the same man who served at the Battle of Shrewsbury then he is now some forty-two years of age. As to the diminution in his rank we could make the same arguments which we considered above for Thomas de Dewhurst. Indeed we note that in 1434, in the state of play in the war, the defence of Bayeux did not require any men-at-arms but twelve archers were considered sufficient.[45] However, four days later, on 14 Oct 1422 a Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs in a separate muster roll but this time as man-at-arms, under the command of Sir William de la Pole.[46] The later muster roll indicates that Geoffrey is assigned to the Garrison of St Lo, Coutances and Park L'Eveque. We take it that the entries must represent two distinct persons. The Geoffrey who occurs as archer at

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[33] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 314
[34] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 415
[35] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 11438
[36] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 1439
[38] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 699
[39] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 33
[40] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25773 no. 1060
[41] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 730
[42] Muster Roll BNF MS. Fr. 25767 no. 809
[43] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 89
[44] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 250
[45] Curry, *Lancaster dukes of Bedford's arrangements for the defence of Normandy in October 1434*: College of Arms MS *Arundel 48, folios 274r-276v*
[46] Muster Roll BNF MS. Fr. 25766 no. 809

Bayeux is perhaps in his first engagement. If he were eighteen years of age when he occurs at at-arms engaged by Sir William de la Pole is that same man and veteran of Shrewsbury. It is quite likely that this is Geoffrey's final engagement and that the remaining occurrences in the tables identify the younger man. Then on 1 Aug 1427 a Geoffrey Dewhurst, man-at-arms, occurs under the Captaincy of Thomas Burgh in a muster roll as man-at-arms foot under Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine[47]. On 27 May 1428 Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs again on another muster roll as man-at-arms foot under John Nesesfield and again on a muster roll on 26 Oct 1428[49] and again on 25 Nov 1429[50] and again on 29 Sep 1428 he musters at Meung, as man-at-arms foot under Thomas Burgh.[52] Again, the entry 'with creu' in the field. According to our analysis, Geoffrey is now around twenty-five years of age. Geoffrey occurs again on 10 Feb 1430 under John Nesesfield at Tombelaine. [53] Then on 9 Oct 1431 he is at Tombelaine under Sir William de la Pole, as man-at-arms foot[55] and on 27 Dec 1431.[56] On 5 May 1432 Geoffrey occurs as man-at-arms foot at Tombelaine under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole and under the sub-captaincy of Thomas Chiseval[57]. Finally on 20 Dec 1435 Geoffrey occurs again as man-at-arms foot, now with Makyn Langworth at Tombelaine.[58]

[47] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 250
[48] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 11593
[49] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 178
[50] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 314
[51] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 415
[52] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 1438
[53] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 1439
[54] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25769 no. 537
[55] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 648
[56] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 660 - MS. Clairambault 201 no. 20
[57] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25772 no. 1037
[58] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 260

Adam de Dewhurst first occurs as man-at-arms foot at the Garrison of Rouen on 27 Feb 1422[59] and again under the captaincy of Sir John Harpelay and under the command of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter.[60] We would expect that, as a man-at-arms, he would have been at least twenty years of age. He could have been a veteran of earlier conflicts but we have no record to attest. We will set his date of birth at around 1400. Thomas Beaufort himself would have been around forty-five years of age in 1422 (*Medievalsoldier database*). Then on 11 Feb 1425 Adam occurs as man-at-arms in the official retinue of Sir John Harpelay at Alençon and the Conquest of Maine.[61] Then on 1 Sep 1425 Adam musters before the Fortress of St. Susanne still in the official retinue in the Bailli of Alençon and the Conquest of Maine.[62] On 16 Oct 1427 he musters at Essay, as man-at-arms in the retinue of Sir Thomas Blount, in the field in the Conquest of Anjou and Maine.[63] On 8 Aug 1428 he musters at Vernon, as man-at-arms foot, in the retinue of Sir Thomas Rempston in the field in the Orleans Campaign under the command of Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury.[64] On 29 Sep 1428 he musters at Meung, retinue in the field in the Orleans campaign, under the captaincy of Sir Thomas Rempston and under the command of Thomas Montagu.[65] On 24 Dec 1428 he musters again at Meung as man-at-arms in the personal retinue of Captain John Afford.[66] On 23 Dec 1429 Adam is at Tombelaine under John Burgh.[67] On 10 Feb 1430 Adam is at Tombelaine under John May 1432 Adam occurs in a muster roll in field service and, in the captaincy of Robert Willoughby, Lord of Eresby.[68] By this time Siege of St Cenerí under the captaincy of Robert Willoughby, Lord of Eresby is around forty-seven Adam is some thirty-two years of age. His master Lord Eresby is around forty-seven

[59] Muster Roll TNA E101/49/31
[60] Muster Roll TNA E101/50/22
[61] Muster Roll AN, K 62/11/19
[62] Muster Roll AN, K 59/10
[63] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 260
[64] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 291
[65] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 299
[66] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 11607
[67] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 1439
[68] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 1439
[69] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 207, no. 111 - 120

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

(*Medievalsoldier.database*). Then in 14 Jul 1432 Adam occurs as man-at-arms in the retinue of Sir William Trafford in the field again and in the Marches of Avranchin.[70] On 28 Jul 1432 he is still retinue in the field now under Sir William Crafford in the Marches of Mortain and Domfront.[71] On 24 Aug 1432 he is Defence of Domfront.[72] On 16 Mar 1434 Adam occurs as man-at-arms foot under Thomas Montagu and Thomas Orford at the Garrison of Falaise.[73] Adam would be about forty (*Medievalsoldier.database*). On 2 Jul 1437 Adam Dewhurst occurs under the captaincy of Thomas Lord Scales four years of age and his master Thomas Montague would be about forty-six (*Medievalsoldier.database*). On 2 Jul 1437 Adam occurs again on 30 Jul 1437 at the Garrison of Mortain and in the and Ellis Longworth at the Garrison and in the field.[74] Adam finally occurs on 19 Dec 1437 at the Garrison of Fare with Lord Scales and Hugh Carrington.[75] In his last occurrence Adam would be about thirty-seven years of age. His master Lord Scales would have been about forty (*Medievalsoldier.database*).

On 1 Oct 1424 there is an occurrence of a Christopher 'Dewers', man-at-arms, under the captaincy of Laurence Halden at Tombelaine.[80] It is the only occurrence of a Dewers soldier in the entire database and given the collateral details it is highly likely that this is in fact

[70] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 710
[71] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 712
[72] Muster Roll BNF. NAF 8602 no 17
[73] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 33
[74] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 73 - 76
[75] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 58 - 61
[76] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 38
[78] Muster Roll TNA E101/50/28 m1
[79] Muster Roll TNA E101/50/28 m3
[80] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 107

Christopher Dewhurst occurs as man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine.[81] He then occurs on 21 Sep 1429 under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine.[82] On 23 Dec 1429 he occurs as man-at-arms at the Garrison of Tombelaine.[83] On 10 Feb 1430 he occurs as man-at-arms under the sub-captaincy of John Nesfield at Tombelaine.[84] He then occurs on 9 Oct 1431 as man-at-arms foot under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk at the Garrison of Tombelaine.[85] He occurs again on 27 Nov.[86] and 17 Dec.[87] On 5 May 1432 he occurs under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk and Thomas Chiseval at the Garrison of Tombelaine.[88] He occurs again on 20 Dec 1433 as man-at-arms under the sub-captaincy of Maykin of Langworth at the Garrison of Tombelaine.[89] Christopher then occurs on 6 Feb 1436 as man-at-arms under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole and Makyn of Langworth at the Garrison of Tombelaine.[90] On 3 Mar 1440 Christopher occurs under the captaincy of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset at the Garrison of Tombelaine.[91] A Christopher Dewhurst occurs again on 9 Mar 1440 as an archer at the Garrison of Tombelaine. Finally occurs on 17 Jul 1443 on the Expedition to France under the captaincy of James Dyland.[92] We take this record to be evidence of a second Christopher Dewhurst. This is his first and only occurrence in the records. He were at least eighteen years of age at the date of his engagement then he may have been born around 1422. Christopher Dewhurst, man-at-arms, under the captaincy of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset and sub-captaincy of William Greenacres.[93]

[81] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 250
[82] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 415
[83] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 14438
[84] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 14439
[85] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25769 no. 537
[86] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 648
[87] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 660
[88] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 201, no. 20
[89] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25772 no. 1037
[90] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25773 no. 1060
[91] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 200, no. 92 and 93
[92] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 163, no. 63
[93] Muster Roll TNA E101/54/5 m2

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Now, if Christopher were at least eighteen years of age in his first engagement as archer in 1421 we could set his date of birth at around 1403. It seems quite reasonable that by 1424, at the age of perhaps twenty-one years he was being retained as man-at-arms.

We will now move on to discuss the remaining archers of the House of Dewhurst. Raulyn Dewhurst, Ralph Dewhurst and John de Dewhurst occur in the Expedition to France in 1415. Raulyn occurs as archer in the retinue of Sir John Radcliffe, under the command of Henry V.[94] Sir John Radcliffe and his retinue are believed to have fought at the Battle of Agincourt.[95] Radcliffe was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1429 and is commemorated in the Chapel of St George at Windsor Castle.[96] We take the name Raulyn, as we discussed, to be another version of the name Ralph. However, the entries for Raulyn and Ralph do not seem to represent a single person. For, Ralph Dewhurst occurs in a separate roll and he is listed as an archer in the retinue of Thomas Beaufort Earl of Dorset between 1415–1416.[97] The entry indicates that he mustered for the Garrison of Harfleur. John de Dewhurst occurs as yeoman-valet archer in the retinue of Sir James Harrington under the command of Henry V.[98] According to Prof. Curry, five hundred companies of archers were raised in Lancashire, divided into ten fifty-strong companies headed by eight knights and three esquires.[99] Curry goes on to say that 'When the company led by Sir James Harrington passed near Salisbury on 4 Aug, en route for the embarkation at Southampton, a dispute arose with the inhabitants that led to the deaths of four of the city's men'. We find a further account of the events in this extract below from *History of Parliament Online*:

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[94] Retinue Roll E101/45/11 m3
[95] Farnath, A (2015) *Commemorating the 600th Anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt, Friday 25th October 1415*
[96] see article *The Knights of the Garter at Agincourt* on the website of *The College of St George at Windsor Castle*, https://www.stgeorges-windsor.org/image_of_the_month/knights-garter-agincourt/, (accessed 13 Mar 2022)
[97] Retinue Roll TNA E101/47/39
[98] Retinue Rolls TNA E101/47/32 m1
[99] Curry, A (2008) *Participants in the battle of Agincourt, ODNB online*

During the march south, blows were exchanged between his own followers and the men of Salisbury, who had previously shown far less enthusiasm for the idea of a costly overseas campaign, and at least five fatalities occurred in the ensuing fracas. Once in France, Sir James and his men proved equally spirited in the face of the enemy, fighting at Harfleur and Agincourt, and sustaining expenses of almost £192, of which at least £51 remained outstanding two years later. On his return to England, Sir James was appointed to supervise the payment of those Lancashire archers and yeomen who had served immediately under the King at Agincourt.[100]

As a matter of interest the mortal remains of a James Harrington are interred in the cemetery of the Priory Church of St Mary, in Lancaster, less than five hundred metres from my study. However, we are not sure at present whether these are the remains of the same James Harrington although it is possible that our man in Lancaster was one of Sir James's cousins. Returning now to our genealogical analysis, if John, Raulyn and Ralph were at least eighteen years of age when they joined the Expedition to France then we could set their dates of birth at around 1397. In 1417, we identify a Nicholas Dewhurst. Nicholas occurs as an archer in the Expedition to France, under the lieutenancy of Edward Houghton, the captaincy of Humphrey of Gloucester and under the command of Henry V.[101] We now return to John de Dewhurst. In May 1421 he musters in the Expedition to France.[102] He is not now accounted yeoman-valet, but archer and archer foot. John must now be at least twenty-four years of age and he is still being retained as an archer. On 11 May 1423 our archer Nicholas Dewhurst occurs again under the captaincy of Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury at the Garrison of Palaise.[103] According to our reckoning he is now at least twenty-four years of age. On 20 Dec 1435 Charles Dewhurst occurs as archer under the sub-captaincy of Makyn of Langworth at Tombelaine.[104] This is Charles's first occurrence in the tables. If he was at least eighteen years of age we could set his date of birth at

[100] *History of Parliament Online*, https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/harington-sir-james-1417, (accessed 14 Mar 2022). Source: Roskell, J S, Clark, L and Rawcliffe, C (1993) *The History of Parliament : The House of Commons 1386 - 1421*
[101] Muster Roll TNA E101/51/2 m1
[102] Muster Roll TNA E101/50/28 m1
[103] Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 89
[104] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25772 no. 1037

around 1416. He occurs again on 16 Feb 1436 as archer under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole at the Garrison of Tombelaine.[105] William Dewhurst and Perkyn Dewhurst appear for the first time on 7 Jul 1443 as archers under the command of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset in the Expedition to France.[106] This their only occurrence in the *rables*. If William Dewhurst and Perkyn Dewhurst were at least eighteen years of age in 1443 we could set their dates of birth at around 1425.

We now continue in our genealogical analysis. Geoffrey was born around 1380 and Thomas around 1385. John, Ralph, Raulyn and Nicholas seem to have been born perhaps as late as 1397 and 1399. They appear to be too old to be the sons of Geoffrey and Thomas so we will assume that they are in the same generation. As we will see when we examine the Poll Tax records in the next chapter, in 1379 there were four Dewhurst men residing in Lancashire. [107] Rogero de Dewhurst, head of the Dewhurst family and his three sons Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo. Since the men were over the age of sixteen we must infer that Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo were born prior to 1363. Willelmo was married and it is very likely that Ricardo and Roberto were also married. It seems most likely that our first generation of soldiers are the descent of Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo. There is little information to help us to determine which of the brothers was the eldest. Ricardo and his brother Roberto occur again in the records in 1388 when they take up a lease of lands in Salesburi and Clayton.[108] We have found no further occurrence of Willelmo in the records. Since our occupation is to reconstruct the Dewhurst Pedigree we will assume for this purpose that Ricardo, whose son Geoffrey is the eldest of the Dewhurst men-at-arms, is the eldest of the three brothers. In the first generation

[105] Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr 25773 no. 1060
[106] Muster Roll TNA E101/54/5 m12
[107] Fenwick, C.C. (1998) *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379and 1381.* Part 1 Bedfordshire-Leicestershire. Oxford University Press
[108] Brownbill, J. (1919) *A Calendar of that part of the collection of deeds and papers of the Moore Family of Bankhall, Liverpool, co. Lancaster now in the Liverpool Public Library,* p. 191

of our soldiers the House of Dewhurst produced two lances and four archers. It is perfectly feasible that Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo each produced a son who would serve as a lance, that is as a man-at-arms, yet we have a record of only two, Geoffrey and Thomas. In our reconstruction we will assume that Geoffrey and Thomas are in descent each of Ricardo and his younger brother Roberto. In the same generation, yet born significantly later than Geoffrey and Thomas we have John de Dewhurst, Ralph de Dewhurst, Raulyn de Dewhurst and Nicholas de Dewhurst. Since John de Dewhurst is the only man stated to have been yeoman-valetus, we will suggest that John was the younger brother of Geoffrey Dewhurst, heir of Le Dewhurst, after his father Ricardo. In identifying the paternity of our six Dewhurst soldiers it would seem reasonable to propose that each of the Dewhurst brothers Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo produced two sons. Now we observe that the English do not give the same personal name to two sons while the other lives. Since Raulyn is a version of the name Ralph we must conclude that Raulyn and Ralph are not brothers and must therefore be cousins. As we have already ascribed two sons to Ricardo, logically we will ascribe Ralph and Raulyn as sons of Roberto and Willelmo. Again we have no way of knowing which of the brothers fathered them but we note that Ralph served with Thomas Dewhurst at the Garrison of Tlarfleur and it seems most likely that Ralph was serving with his elder brother. For our reconstruction we will ascribe Ralph to be the son of Roberto and the younger brother of Thomas. Then, by elimination, Raulyn and Nicholas are the sons of Willelmo de Dewhurst, whom we will take to be the youngest of the three brothers.

As we have seen our archers are some years older than four of our men-at-arms. Raulyn occurs on 16 Mar 1434, as archer under the captaincy of Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury at Falaise. At the age of around thirty-seven years Raulyn is still being retained as an archer. Why then do John, Ralph, Raulyn and Nicholas serve as archers even as older men and never occur as men-at-arms? The obvious answer is that Adam, Christopher, Geoffrey and Thomas are closer to the Dewhurst line of succession than John, Ralph, Raulyn and Nicholas. We base our

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

wider thesis upon the likelihood that all of the true Dewhursts are in descent of Adam de le Dewhurst, who lived between around 1290 and perhaps 1362. We know from the taxation records that Adam had an eldest son, Roger Dewhurst of Livesay, that Roger had an eldest son Roger and we have reason that Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo are in descent of Roger the younger. Perhaps, if Willelmo's estate was smaller than those of Ricardo and Roberto, then his sons could not obtain heavy plate armor, suitable weapons and mounts and could not aspire to stand in melee. They would serve the King as archers and not as men-at-arms, along with their cousins, John and Ralph, who were the younger brothers of Geoffrey and Thomas.

We now move on to identify the relationship between the remaining four Dewhurst men-at-arms Adam, Christopher, Geoffrey and Thomas would bear arms and stand in melee and the likelihood is that they would have learned the arts of war and combat under their fathers. In the tables there were in total six Dewhurst men-at-arms, eight further Dewhurstmen who would serve as archers and a fifteenth Dewhurst, Robert, for whom the full record has not survived.

The traditions of naming which we have observed in the House of Dewhurst over several centuries have shown us that there is a tendency for Dewhurst boys to be named after their fathers, their uncles and their grandfathers. On the basis of our earlier analysis it appears that Adam de Dewhurst is born around 1400, Christopher Dewhurst around 1403, Geoffrey Dewhurst (the younger) around 1404 and Thomas de Dewhurst (the younger) around 1405. Adam de Dewhurst is unlikely to be a younger brother of the elder Geoffrey and Thomas and we have no reason to suppose that he is their cousin. However, it could certainly be the case that Adam is the son of the elder Geoffrey or Thomas. Adam is likely to be the eldest of our four men-at-arms and in descent of Ricardo or Roberto del Dewehirste. Between the two possible sires, Geoffrey Dewhurst the younger, Thomas, the earliest occurrence in the records is for Geoffrey. We will suggest that Adam is the eldest son of the eldest brother and this would make him the son of Geoffrey.

Dewhurst, the elder. As we saw earlier Geoffrey Dewhurst the younger occurs in his first engagement as archer in 1422 but from 1427 he is being retained as man-at-arms. He must be

close to the line of succession and he must have learned his skills in arms from his father. As he is named after Geoffrey's second son and the younger brother of Adam de Dewhurst, we infer that he is Geoffrey's second son and the younger brother.

On the question of the descent of Christopher de Dewhurst, the man-at-arms, we first observe that he transitions to the rank of man-at-arms in his early twenties. It seems most likely that of our fourteen medieval soldiers Christopher must be close to the line of succession to *Le Dewhurst*. He would appear to be younger than Adam, so he would not be a brother of our elder men-at-arms, Geoffrey and Thomas. In May 1421 Adam, Christopher and John occur in the same muster. The natural inference is that they are close kin. In principle, Christopher could be a younger brother of Adam and in descent from Geoffrey. However, if Adam is in descent from Geoffrey it is just as likely that Christopher is the eldest son of Thomas and that Christopher least to bear arms under his father and therefore he is the nephew of Ralph de Dewhurst and a few years his junior. Our remaining man-at-arms is Thomas de Dewhurst the younger. According to our analysis Thomas was born around 1405. He served his first engagement on 11 May 1423 as archer at Falaise. As early as 1427, at the age of twenty-two, Thomas is being retained as man-at-arms. Thomas, like his fellow three men-at-arms must be close to the Dewhurst succession and must therefore be in descent of Roberto del Dewehirste. On the basis of our analysis Thomas is the youngest of our four men-at-arms, the younger brother of Christopher and the second son of his namesake Thomas de Dewhurst, eldest son of Roberto del Dewehirste. According to our analysis then it is Adam de Dewhurst who is heir of Le Dewhurst after his father Geoffrey and his grandfather Ricardo del Dewehirste of Saleburi.

We will now consider the relationships of our last generation of Archers: Charles, Christopher, William and Perkyn. According to our analysis Charles was born around 1417, Christopher was born around 1422 and William and Perkyn were born around 1425. In our endeavour to reconstruct the genealogy of the *Belligerent Dewhursts* we refer to conventions which we have

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

observed in the Dewhurst records from the thirteenth century up to the present day. There are a number of Dewhurst names which very frequently recur. We found that the names John and William are both very popular and also occur in the senior lines of the Dewhurst family. In contrast, the less common names of Christopher, Geoffrey, Ralph, Charles and Nicholas are not seen, from the 1500s onwards, in the senior line. However, we found that Geoffrey and Christopher occur more frequently than Ralph, Charles and Nicholas. The names Thomas is very common. Indeed, on the list of Dewhurst Wills in Lancashire between the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries we found some fifty testators named Thomas and no Geoffreys occurring at all. The writer's sixth and eleventh great-grandfathers were both given the first name Thomas and our ninth great-grand uncle Thomas Dewhurst was Curate of Whitworth Chapel. There are 1105 Thomas Dewhursts recorded in the OPC records for Lancashire. There are only eight occurrences for Geoffrey. It does occur from time to time. For example there is a Geoffrey Dewhurst mentioned in the Whalley Abbey Bursar's Accounts[109], and we take it that he was probably a younger brother of John Dewhurst, the heir of Le Dewhurst in the early 1500s. John and William then are among the most commonly occurring Dewhurst names and Nicholas and Charles among the most uncommon. For Nicholas, the earliest occurrence in the OPC records for Lancashire is in the 1800s and up to the present day there are only four occurrences. From William is associated with the Dewhurst senior line and Nicholas, Ralph, Charles, and Perkyn occur exclusively in the minor lines. The variation Raulyn is unique. On the basis of this bias we are inclined to believe that the archer William, further from the line of succession than his cousins Adam, Geoffrey, Christopher and Thomas was nonetheless the son of John de Dewhurst in descent of Ricardo. We have ascribed two sons to each of our first generation of men-at-arms. In the course of our discussion we have accounted the paternity of every

[109] HSLC (2022) *The Whalley Abbey Bursars' Account for 1520*, edited by Owen Ashmore, https://www.hslc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/1415-Ashmore.pdf (accessed 18 Mar 2022)

[110] OPC (Online Parish Clerks) records for Lancashire, https://www.lancs-opc.org.uk, (accessed 14 Mar 2022)

generation, that is of the generation following that of Ricardo de Dewhurst of the earliest generation, that is of the generation following that of Ricardo de Dewhurst and his brothers Roberto and Willemo, except for Ralph, Raulyn and Nicholas. It seems most likely that they are the fathers of Christopher, Charles and Perkyn. Ralph, then would have named his son after his nephew Christopher. Raulyn is present with his son Charles at Falaise in 1434. Nicholas, most likely to be the father of Perkyn. We cannot be certain that our ascriptions are correct but we have constructed a coherent genealogy which represents the History of the House of Dewhurst in the period and we have created a way of organising the limited genealogical data which can now be represented in a traditional Pedigree.

In Summary, the Dewhursts served as professional mercenaries in numerous engagements throughout Normandy and also at Maine and Anjou. Each of the Dewhursts men-at-arms were retained for independent engagements but they were also *brothers in arms*. The Dewhursts served together in the Expeditions to France in 1421 and 1443 and in operations based at Falaise, Avranches and Tombelaine.

According to our analysis none of the Dewhurst esquires served in arms beyond the age of forty, the latest being Christopher Dewhurst in 1443, Ricardo, Roberto and Willemo do not occur in the tables. As we have mentioned there is a fifteenth Dewhurst soldier, Robert. The full record has not survived and the tables give us no details of his rank or status. Only that his service may have been naval. We cannot account for Robert's place in our genealogy, except to say that Robert is the most ancient personal name in the House of Dewhurst. It is the name of the historical head of our family, Roberto de le Deuhhurst and of the writer's tenth and twelfth great grandfathers. It was also the name, as we have seen, of the younger brother of Ricardo de Dewehirst and, it may be the case that Robert was a third son of Roberto de Dewehirst of Billington. We take Robert's presence in the tables to be a strong indication that there was more, possibly much more, Dewhurst military activity in the period. In conclusion, although we have identified substantial evidence of the Dewhurst engagements in the period

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

so many of the records of the period have not survived. As we read more accounts of the period and as we examine more primary sources, we are hopeful that we will discover further Dewhurst historical and genealogical evidence. In particular that which would shed light upon the martial careers of the three brothers: Ricardo, Roberto and Willelmo de Dewyhurst. As we saw in the previous chapter[111] on 18 Sep 1445 a Christopher Dewhurst, of Rochester, is ordained acolyte at York.[112] We cannot be certain which of our soldiers entered the Church but the Dewhurst name is a very uncommon name in the period and it is highly likely to have been one of them. Perhaps Christopher experienced a change of heart or felt drawn to the path of Christ. Perhaps he wished to atone for his share in the terrible bloodshed of the wars. It would seem that he kept his resolve, since he was ordained deacon in 12 Mar 1445/6 and priest on 11 Jan 1446 (*ibid*). In our earlier chapter we also mentioned the occurrence of a Nicholas Dewhurst, whom we assumed was a brother monk of the Abbey of Cumbermere[113]. According to our analysis our archer Nicholas was born around 1399. It is most unlikely he is the same Nicholas Dewhurst identified in the *Compotus* for 1478. It could be that the later Nicholas was in descent from our archer, perhaps his grandson or even great grandson. There are few echoes of our archer's name in the early parish records. It may be that the archer's descendant found his way in the path of Christ and that he made the decision not to have a family of his own but to be celibate and part of another sort of family in the Church.

[111] Refers to our unpublished thesis Dewhurst, S W (2020) *A Path to Arms: A Pedigree and Genealogical Study of the Dewhurts of Blackburnesshire*

[112] Smith, D M (2019) *York Clergy Ordinations* 1425 – 1449, 130 at p. 215 Borthwick Institute for Archives at the University of York, https://www.york.ac.uk/media/borthwick/documents/publications, accessed 14 Mar 2022)

[113] occurs in The Whalley Abbey *Compotus* for 1478, reproduced in Chapter II of Book II of Whitaker, T D (London, 1818) *An History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe*, 3rd Edition

Appendix I: A Chronology of the Belligerent Dewhursts

1403 – 1404	Geoffrey Dewhurst serves King Henry IV is at Battle of Shrewsbury on 21 July 1403 (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Hen IV, vol. III, 1405 - 1408, p. 76 at TNA SC 8/184/9172). It is likely that he fought as Man-at-arms. He is at Berwick 7 Jul 1405 and his father Richard del Dewehirst of Blackburnesshire present (*ibid*). Thomas Dewhurst occurs as Archer under Captain and Commander John of Lancaster, 1st Duke Bedford at the Garrison of Berwick on 1403-1404 (Retinue Rolls TNA E101/43/26 m2 and m3).
1407	Thomas Dewhurst occurs on 18 December 1404 as Yeoman/Valet Archer at the Garrisons of Montgomery and Bishop's Castle under Thomas Neville, Lord Furnivall (Muster Rolls TNA, E101/44/6 m3 and m6).
	Talbot the Earl of Shrewsbury, Garrison of Montgomery 25 Apr 1407 (Retinue Roll TNA E101/44/14 m1).
1415 - 1416	Thomas Dewhurst [also de Dewehirst] in the retinue of Thomas Beaufort Earl of Dorset, Garrison of Harfleur July 1415. [Retained by Earl of Dorset under E101/69/504 along with Ralph de Longetre and John Banastre; Longetre occurs in 1397 at Roxburgh; Banastre is a Man-at-arms at Harfleur] Occurs as Man-at-arms in Duke of Exeter's Retinue Roll 1415 - 1416 with entry 'Garrison; mustered: Harfleur' (TNA E101/47/39). Thomas Beaufort commanded the Garrison after the Siege of Harfleur

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Thomas does not occur in the Harley 782 MS or in any of the sick lists from Harfleur. He could conceivably have been present at the Battle of Agincourt.

John de Dewehurst occurs as Yeoman-Valet Archer in the retinue of Captain Sir James Harrington, under the command of Henry V, on the Expedition to France 1415 (Retinue Rolls, TNA E101/47/32 m11). He is likely to have been present at the incident in Salisbury on the otsembarkation where four of the townspeople were slain by the soldiers in the course of a dispute. Sir James Harrington and his retinue are known to have served the King at the Battle of Agincourt. John does not occur in the Harleley 782 MS or in any of the sick lists from Harfleur.

Raulyn Dewhurst occurs as Archer in the retinue of Captain Sir John Radcliffe under the command of Henry V, in the Expedition to France in 1415 (Retinue Roll TNA E101/45/11 m3). Sir John Radcliffe and his retinue are believed to have fought at the Battle of Agincourt. A Ralph Dewhurst occurs 1415 – 1416 as an Archer in the retinue of Thomas Beaufort Earl of Dorset, with entry 'Garrison; mustered: Harfleur' (TNA E101/47/39). This other record seems to identify a second Ralph Dewhurst and neither men occur in the Harley 782 or any of the surviving sick lists.

Nicholas Dewehost occurs in 1417 on a Muster Roll as Archer on Expedition to France in the retinue of Humphrey of Lancaster Duke of Gloucester and Lieutenant Edward Houghton under the Commander of Henry V King of England in 1417 (TNA E101/51/2 m1).

John Dewhurst occurs as Archer, in the Expedition to France in May 1421 (Muster Roll TNA E101/50/28 m1). He occurs again as Archer Foot (Muster Roll TNA E101/50/28 m8d). Adam Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms on the Expedition to France in May 1421 (Muster Rolls TNA E101/50/28 m5d, TNA E101/50/28 m8d). Adam occurs again as Man-at-arms Foot (TNA E101/50/28 m13d). Christopher Dewhurst occurs for the first time as Archer in the Expedition to France (Muster list TNA E101/50/28 m1). And as Archer Foot (TNA E101/50/28 m1). They are all on the same Muster Roll.

Adam Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms Foot, Garrison of Rouen 27 Feb. 1422 (Muster Roll TNA E101/49/31) and again in the Retinue of Sir John Harpelay under the command of Thomas Beaufort (Muster List TNA E101/50/22). On 10 Oct. 1422 Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs as Archer at the Garrison of Bayeaux in the Retinue of Sir William Breton (Muster Roll BNF. MS Fr 25770, no. 730). On 14 Oct a second Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms in the Retinue of Sir William de la Pole, the entry states 'Garrison of St Lo/Coutances/Park L'Eveque' (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25766, no: 809).

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

1423 On 11 May 1423 a Thomas Dewhurst occurs as Archer in the Retinue of Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury at the Garrison of Falaise (Muster Roll BL. Add. Ch. 89). Nicholas Dewhurst occurs as Archer, Garrison of Falaise on the same Muster Roll.

1424 Christopher Dewhurst (Dewers) occurs on 1 Oct 1424 as Man-at-arms in the Retinue of Laurence Halden at the Garrison of Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 107). This is the only occurrence of a Dewers soldier in the entire catabase and we think that it is very likely that it simply another misspelling of the Dewhurst name.

1425 Adam Dewhurst occurs on 11 Feb 1425 as Man-at-arms in the Offiole Retinue of Sir John Harpelay in the Bailli of Alencon and the Conquest of Maine (Muster Roll AN K 62/11/19). He occurs again in a Muster Roll taken before the Fortress of St Suzanne 1 Sep 1425 still in the Retinue of Sir John Harpelay (AN K 59/10).

1427 Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs on 1 Aug 1427 as Man-at-arms in the Retinue of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768, no. 250). Thomas Dewhurst occurs on the same Muster as Man-at- Arms in the Retinue of Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine. Christopher Dewhurst occurs in the same Muster as Man-at-arms in the Retinue of Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine. Thomas occurs again on 1 Oct 1427 still with Thomas Burgh atTombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25768, no. 257). Christopher Dewhurst occurs in the same Muster, still Man-at-arms, in the Retinue of Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine. Adam (Atkin) Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms in the Retinue of Sir Thomas Blount in the Field in the Conquest of Anjou and Maine in a Muster Roll taken at Essay 16 Oct 1427 (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 260).

1428 Thomas Dewhurst occurs on 27 May 1428, listed as Man-at-arms Foot in a Muster Roll, still at Tombelaine with Thomas Burgh (BL. Add. Ch. 11593). Geoffrey Dewhurst, listed as Man-at-arms Foot, occurs in the same Muster. On 8 Aug Adam (Atkin) Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms Foot in a muster taken at Vernon, in the Retinue of Sir Thomas Rempston in the Field in the Orleans Campaign under the command of Thomas Montagu the Earl of Salisbury (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768, no. 291). On 29 Sep 1428 Adam occurs again in a Muster taken at Meung, Man-at-arms in the Retinue of Sir Thomas Rempstonin the Field under thecommand of Thomas Montagu in the Orleans Campaign (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768, no. 299). Thomas and Geoffrey occur again with Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine in a muster taken 26 Oct 1428 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 178) and again on 25 Nov 1428 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 314). On 24 Dec 1428 Adam Dewhurst occurs again as Man-at-arms in the Personal Retinue of John Afford (Offord?) in a muster taken at Meung sur Loire (BL. Add. Ch. 11607).

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

1429 Thomas, Geoffrey and Christopher occur as Men-at-Arms in a Muster Roll taken 21 Sep 1429 still with Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768, no. 415). The entries state with 'creu' indicating that the men are to serve in the field. They occur again on 23 Dec 1429 still as Men-at-Arms at Tombelaine and in this Muster Adam (Arkyn) is present as Man-at-arms with them (BL. Add. Ch. 1438).

1430 On 10 Feb 1430 Thomas, Geoffrey, Christopher and Adam occur as Men-at-Arms at Tombelaine under the Captaincy of John Nesseffelt (Muster Roll, BL. Add. Ch. 1439).

1431 On 9 Oct 1431 Geoffrey Dewhurst and Christopher Dewhurst both occur as Man-at-arms Foot in the Retinue of William de la Pole at the Garrison of Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25769, no. 537). Christopher occurs again on 27 Nov 1431 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25769, no. 538). On 27 and on 17 Dec 1431 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25769, no. 648). On 27 Nov 1431 Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms Foot in the Retinue of William de la Pole at Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 648). He occurs again on 27 Dec 1431 (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 660).

1432 On 2 May 1432 Adam Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms in Field Service in the Siege of St Ceneri under the Captaincy of Robert Willoughby, Lord of Eresby (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 207, no. 111 - 120). On 5 May 1432 Christopher Dewhurst occurs at Tombelaine under the Captaincy of William de la Pole and Thomas Chiseval (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 201, no. 20). Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs in the same Muster as Man-at-Arms Foot. On 6 May 1432 Thomas Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms in the Retinue of William de la Pole at the Garrison of Avranches (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770, no. 699). On 14 Jul 1432 Adam Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms in the Retinue of Sir William Trafford in the Field in the Marches of Avranchin (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770, no. 710). He occurs again 28 July 1432, Retinue in the Field, Marches of Mortain and Domfront (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25770, no. 712). And again 24 Aug 1432, still Retinue in the Field, with Sir William Trafford, in the Marches of Mortain and the Defence of Domfront (BNF. NAF. 8602 no. 17).

1434 On 16 Mar 1434 Adam Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms under the Captaincy of Thomas Montagu and Thomas Offord at the Garrison of Falaise (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25767, no. 33). Thomas Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms in the same Muster. Ralph (Raulyn) Dewhurst occurs as Archer in the same Muster.

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

1435 On 20 Dec 1435 Christopher Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms under Makyn Langworth at the Garrison of Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25772, no. 1037). Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms Foot in the same Muster. Charles (Charlot) occurs as Archer in the same Muster.

1436 On 16 Feb 1436 Christopher Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms under the Captaincy of William de la Pole and Makyn Langworth at Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Fr. 25772, no. 1060). Thomas Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms and Charles Dewhurst as Archer in the same Muster.

1437 On 2 Jul 1437 Adam Dewhurst occurs with Ellis Longworth in the Retinue of Thomas Lord Scales at the Garrison of Vire and to serve in the Field (BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 73 - 6). Adam occurs again on 30 Jul 1437 at the Garrison and in the Field (BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 58 - 61). And again on 19 Dec 1437 at the Garrison of Vire with Lord Scales and Hugh CarRington (BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 38).

1440 On 3 Mar 1440 a Christopher Dewhurst occurs under the Captaincy of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset at the Garrison of Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF. MS. Clairambault 200, no. 92 and 93). On 19 Mar 1440 a second Christopher Dewhurst occurs as Archer under the Captaincy and Lieutenancy of Matthew Gough and James Dryland at the Garrison of Bayeaux (BNF. MS. Clairambault 163, no. 63).

1443 William Dewhurst occurs as Archer in the Expedition to France in the Retinue of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, with William Greenacres in a Muster Roll taken on 17 Jul 1443 (TNA, E101/54/5 m12). Petkyn Dewhurst occurs as Archer in the Expedition to France under Beaufort and Nicholas Hardys in the same Muster. Christopher Dewhurst occurs as Man-at-arms in the Expedition to France under Beaufort and Greenacres in a Muster taken on the same day (TNA, E101/54/5 m2).

n.k. Robert Dewhurst occurs in Lists of Retinues (TNA, E101/50/27, m3). Details and dates of the service are not known but entry indicates may have been naval. Following the naming traditions in the House of Dewhurst it may be that Robert is in descent of Robert Dewhurst, younger brother of Richard del Dewhirst of Blackburnshire.

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Appendix II: A Transcription of the Medieval Soldier Tables

Thomas Dewhirst occurs in 1403-1404 as Archer in the retinue of John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, at the Garrison of Berwick (Retinue Roll TNA E101/43/26 m3). On 18 Dec 1404 he occurs in a muster as yeoman-valet Archer in the retinue of Thomas Neville, Lord Furnival at the Garrissons of Montgomery and Bishop's Castle (TNA E101/44/6 m3). These occurrences are duplicated in TNA E101/44/6 m6. On 25 Apr 1407 he occurs as Archer in the retinue of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury at the Garrison of Montgomery (TNA E101/44/14 m1). In 1415 - 1416 he occurs as Man-at-arms in the retinue of Thomas Beaufort, the Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter and the entry indicates that he mustered for the Garrison of Harfleur (Retinue Roll E101/47/39). On 11 May 1423 a Thomas Dewhurst occurs in a muster roll as Archer under the captaincy of Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury at the Garrison of Falaise (BL. Add. Ch. 89). On 1 Aug 1427 he occurs in a muster roll as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF, MS. Fr. 25768 no. 250). On 1 Oct 1427 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF, MS. Fr. 25768 no. 257). On 27 May 1428 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms (Foot) under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 11593). On 26 Oct 1428 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF, MS. Fr. 25767 no. 178). And again on 25 Nov 1428 (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 314). On 21 Sep 1429 he occurs in a muster roll as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF, MS. Fr. 25768 no. 415). The entry specifies 'with creu', indicating that Thomas is to serve in the field. On 23 Dec 1429 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 1438). He occurs again 10 Feb 1430 as Man-at-arms under sub-Captain John Nessefield at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 1439). He occurs on 6 May 1432 in a muster as Man-at-arms under Captain William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, at the Garrison of Avranches (BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 699). On 16 Mar 1434 he occurs in a muster roll as Man-at-arms

under Captain Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury and Lieutenant Thomas Offord at the Garrison of Falaise (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 33). On 16 Feb 1436 he occurs in a muster roll as Man-at-arms under Captain William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk and Lieutenant Maykin Longworth at the Garrison of Tombelaine.

Geoffrey Dewhurst occurs 10 Oct 1422 in a muster as Archer under Captain Sir William Breton at the Garrison of Bayeaux (BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 730). Then on 14 Oct 1422 he occurs in a muster under Captain William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk at the Garrison of St Lo, Coutances and Park L'Eveque (BNF. MS. Fr. 25766 no. 809). A Geoffrey Dewhurst then occurs in a muster on 1 Aug 1427 as Man-at-arms under Captain Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 250). Geoffrey occurs in a muster on 27 Jun 1428 as Man-at-arms (Foot) under Captain Thomas Burgh in the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 11590). He occurs 26 Oct 1428 in a muster as Man-at-arms under Captain Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 178). And again on 25 Nov (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 314). He occurs again in a muster 21 Sep 1429 as Man-at-arms under Captain Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 415). The entry specifies 'with creu', indicating that Geoffrey is to serve in the field. On 23 Dec 1429 he occurs in a muster roll as Man-at-arms at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 1438). On 10 Feb 1430 he occurs in a muster roll as Man-at-arms under John Nessefield at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 1439). On 9 Oct 1431 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms (Foot) under the captaincy of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 537). On 27 Nov 1431 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms (Foot) under Captain William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr 25770 no. 648). And again on 17 Dec (BNF. MS. Fr 25770 no. 660). He occurs on 6 May 1432 as Man-at-arms (Foot) in a muster under the captaincy of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk and Lieutenant Thomas Chiseval at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS.

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

Clairambault 201, no. 20). On 20 Dec 1435 he occurs as Man-at-arms (Foot) under sub-Captain Makyn of Langworth, Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25772 no. 1037)

Christopher Dewhurst occurs in a muster on May 1421 as Archer in the Expedition to France (TNA E101/50/28 m1). And again May 1421 as Archer Foot (TNA E101/50/28 m3). He occurs again in May as Archer (TNA E101/50/28 m5d). There is a possible further occurrence, but again the day of the month has not survived and the rank is listed as '? (foot)' (under m5d). On 1 Oct 1424 there is an occurrence of a Christopher 'Dewers', Man-at-arms, under the captaincy of Laurence Halden at Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 107). This is likely to be another occurrence of Christopher Dewhurst. On 1 Aug 1427 Christopher occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 250). He occurs 1 Oct 1427 in a muster as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 257). Christopher occurs on 21 Sep 1429 in a muster as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 415). The entry specifies 'with crest', indicating that Christopher is to serve in the field. On 23 Dec 1429 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms (Foot) under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 1438). On 10 Feb 1430 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms under Lieutenant John Nessefield at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 648) and 17 Dec (BNF. MS. Fr. 25769 no. 537). He occurs on 9 Oct 1431 in a muster as Man-at-arms (Foot) under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 660). On 5 May 1432 he occurs in a muster under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk and Lieutenant Thomas Chiseval at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Clairambault 201, no. 20). He occurs on 20 Dec 1435 in a muster as Man-at-arms under the captaincy of Sir William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk and Lieutenant Makyn of Langworth at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25773 no. 1060). On 3 Mar 1440 he occurs in a muster under the captaincy of Sir John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25772 no. 92 and 93). He occurs again in a muster on 19 Mar 1440 as Archer at the Garrison of Bayeaux under the captaincy of Matthew Gough and Lieutenant James Dryland (BNF, MS. Clairambault 200, no. 63). He finally occurs on 17 July 1443 in a muster as Man-at-arms on the Expedition to France under the command of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset and Lieutenant William Greenacres (TNA E101/54/5 m2).

Adam Dewhurst occurs in May 1421 in a muster as Man-at-arms in the Expedition to France (TNA E101/50/28 m1). And again as Man-at-arms (Foot) May 1421 (TNA E101/50/28 m3d). In 1422 Adam occurs in a muster roll as Man-at-arms (Foot) May 1421 (TNA E101/50/28 m3d). He occurs again at Rouen in the retinue of Sir John Harpelay, under the command of Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter (TNA E101/50/22). On 11 Feb 1425 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms in the Official Retinue of Sir John Harpelay, in the Bailli of Alençon and the Conquest of Maine (AN. K 62/1 19). On 11 Sep 1425 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms (AN. K 59/10). On 16 Oct 1427 he occurs in a muster as Atkin Dewhurst, Man-at-arms, in the Retinue in the Field of Sir Thomas Blount in the Conquest of Anjou and Maine, mustering at Essay (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 260). He occurs 8 Aug 1428 in a muster roll, in the Retinue in the Field of Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury and Captain Sir Thomas Rempston, in the Orleans Campaign, mustering at Vernon (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 291). On 29 Sep 1428 he occurs as Atkin Deworst, Man-at-arms, in a muster in the Retinue in the Field of Sir Thomas Rempston under the command of Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury in the Orleans Campaign, mustering at Meung (BNF. MS. Fr. 25768 no. 299). He occurs again on 24 Dec 1428 in a muster as Man-at-arms in the Personal Retinue of John

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

Afford, mustering at Meune, Sir Louis (BL. Add. Ch. 11607). On 23 Dec 1429 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 11439). On 10 Feb 1430 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms in the retinue of John Nesserfield at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BL. Add. Ch. 11439). On 2 Jun 1432 he occurs in a muster as Man-at-arms under Robert Willoughby, Lord of Eresby, in Field Service and in the Siege of *Cencir* (BNF. MS. Clairambault 207, 111 - 120). He occurs in a muster on 11 Jul 1432 as Archer in the Field of Sir William Trafford in the Marches of Avranchin (BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 710). And again on 28 July 1432, Retinue in the Field of Sir William Trafford in the Marches of Mortain and Domfront (BNF. MS. Fr. 25770 no. 712). And again on 24 Aug 1432 Retinue in the Field with Sir William Trafford in the Marches of Mortain and the Defence of Domfront (BNF. NAF. 8602 no. 17). He occurs in a muster roll on 2 Jul 1437 at the Garrison of Vire in the retinue of Thomas Lord Scales and Ellis Longworth and the entry indicates that he is to serve in the Field (BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 73-6). He occurs again 30 Jul 1437 in the same service (BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 58-61). And again on 19 Dec with Hugh Carrington at the Garrison of Vire (BNF. MS. Clairambault 199, no. 38). He occurs finally in a muster roll in 16 Mar 1434 as Man-at-arms in the retinue of Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury and Thomas Offord at the Garrison of Falaise (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 33).

REDACTED PENDING PUBLICATION

John de Dewhurst occurs in a retinue roll for 1415 as yeoman-valet Archer in the Expedition to France in the retinue of Sir James Harrington under the command of Henry V King of England (TNA E101/47/32 m1). Another of the Harrington family, William Harrington, may have borne the King's Banner in the Battle of Agincourt. John Dewhurst occurs in a muster roll in May 1421 as Archer in the Expedition to France (TNA E101/50/28 m1). He occurs again May 1421 in the Expedition to France as 'foot', perhaps Archer Foot (TNA E101/50/28 m5d). Nicholas Dewhurst occurs in a muster roll in 1417 as Archer under Captain Humphrey of Lancaster, Duke of Gloucester in the Expedition to France, under sub-Captain Edward Hoghton and under the command of Henry V (TNA, E101/51/2, m1). He occurs again in a muster on 11 May 1423

Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury at the Garrison of Falaise (BL. Add. Ch. 99). In 1415 Raulyn Dewhurst occurs in the Retinue Roll of Sir John Radcliffe in the Expedition to France and under the command of King Henry V (TNA E101/45/11 m3). Then Ralph Dewhurst occurs as an Archer in the retinue of Thomas Beaufort, Earl from 1415-1416. The entry indicating that he mustered at the Garrison of Harfleur of Dorset, Duke of Exeter, Raulyn Dewhurst occurs finally in a muster roll on 16 Mar 1434 as Archer (TNA E101/47/32). Raulyn Dewhurst occurs as Archer under Captain Thomas Offord at the Garrison of Falaise (BNF. MS. Fr. 25767 no. 33). Charles Dewhurst occurs (as 'Charlot Dewhurst') on 20 Dec 1435 in a muster roll as Archer under sub-Captain Maykin of Langworth at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25772 1037). He occurs again on 16 Feb 1436 in a muster roll as Archer under Captain William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk and sub-Captain Maykin Longworth at the Garrison of Tombelaine (BNF. MS. Fr. 25773 1050). William Dewhurst occurs in a muster roll on 17 Jul 1443 as Archer in the Expedition to France under the captaincy and command of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset and sub-Captain William Greenacres (TNA E101/54/5 m12). Berkyn Dewhurst occurs 17 Jul 1443 in a muster roll as Archer under the captaincy and command of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset and sub-Captain Nicholas Hardys in the Expedition to France (TNA E101/54/5 m12). A Robert Dewhurst occurs among the lists of Retinues but unfortunately the date and nature of service has not been preserved (TNA E101/50/27 m6). We found no further occurrence of Robert Dewhurst but it is in fact the oldest first name associated with the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire. The service may have been naval (*ibid*).

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The Early Dewhursts

This text is extracted from Chapter XI of our unpublished thesis *A Path to Arms: A Pedigree and Genealogical Study of the Dewhursts of Blackburneshire*. We find few records of the early Dewhursts, but sufficient to reconstruct the first three generations in our line of descent and therefore to identify our twentieth to twenty-second great grandfathers. However, we will begin our study by looking at our ancient benefactors: Roberto, Rogero and Henry de le Deuhihurst. The historic Arch of the House of Dewhurst, their line expired and their estate was inherited by our agnatic twenty-second great grandfather who was thereafter Adam de le Deuhihurst. Roberto de Dewyhurst is mentioned in Letters Patent of Henry VI providing an exemplification of the trial of Gilbert de Rishton on 12 Jun 1256, following his murder of William de Mellor (Tait, J and Stocks, G A (Manchester, 1921) *Dunkenhalgh Deeds c. 1200 - 1600,* p. 20). Roberto was probably born some time in the early 1200s and lived during the reign of Henry III of England. Henry III, also known as Henry of Winchester, was King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine from 1216 until his death in 1272 (Carpenter, D A (Berkeley, 1990) *The Minority of Henry III*). The son of King John and Isabella Angouleme, he acceded to the throne at the age of nine years during the First Barons' War. In 1217 at the Battles of Lincoln and Sandwich his Knight William Marshall defeated the rebels. In 1225 Henry promised to abide by the Magna Carta, which would limit his powers and protect the rights of the Barons. Roberto de le Deuhihurst is mentioned in the *Victoria County History* account of Wilpshire, where he is said to have been impleaded in 1277, with his neighbours, by David de Wilpshire (Farrer & Brownbill (1911) *A History of the County of Lancaster,* volume VI). Roberto is the first Dewhurst whom we know by name and the rendering of our name in that text we take to be canonical. Farrer & Brownbill give as their source the Towneley MS. DD, no. 1122, 1236 and De Banco R. 18, m.25. According to Farrer & Brownbill Roberto had two sons, Roger and Henry. On 6 Apr 1284 Roger de Dewyhurst occurs as a witness to an agreement between Adam son of Adam de Church and Henry de Mellor (*Lancashire Archives* Petre of Dunkenhalgh DDPT 6/20). The Dewyhurst itself, that is *Le Dewhurst*, is mentioned in the *Titulus de Merlond et Castleton* in a charter involving Adam son of William de Heley and Roberto de Anlesargh, concerning one bovate and a half of land in Heleya which we will consider it towards the end of the chapter (Hulton, W A (Manchester, 1847) *The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey,* volume II, pp. 615 - 616). Rogero de le Dewyhurst occurs as a witness to a deed of quitclaim for a tenement in Billington involving the widow of Rogero de Billington (*Titulus de Billington XLV* in Hulton, W A (Manchester, 1849) *The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey,* volume IV, p. 977). Roger de Dewyhurst then occurs in the *account of Osbaldeston*, when in 1292 he and his wife Avina transfer some land in Osbaldeston to Adam de Osbaldeston, which 'Thomas his father had given to William son of Bernard de Samlesbury, father of Avina' (Farrer & Brownbill (1911)). We find a fuller account of the transaction in this extract from *Final Concords of the County of Lancaster*:

> No 52. At Lancaster, on the Octave of Holy Trinity, 20 Edward I. [8 June, 1292]. Between Adam de Osbaldeston, plaintiff, and Roger Dewyhurst and Avyna, his wife, deforciants of a messuage and twelve acres of land in Osbaldeston. Roger and Avyna acknowledged the messuage and land to be the right of Adam, and quit-claimed them to him and his heirs in perpetuity. For this release he gave them a sor sparrow-hawk. (Farrer, W (1899), Part I, 7 Richard I to 35 Edward I, A.D. 1196 to A.D. 1307, p. 173)

The House of the ancient Lords of Samlesbury would eventually expire and pass by marriage to the Dewyas Family, probably a branch of the De Ewyas Family of Ewyas Harold and from them to the Southworths of Samlesbury. We discovered a further reference to Roger de Dewyhirst among the collection of the papers of Petre of Dunkenhalgh, preserved in the Lancashire Archives. The Petre's gained substantial estates through their marriage to the heiress of the Walmsleys of Showley. Thomas Walmsley of Showley had amassed a great wealth as an itinerant Justice and purchased, among many other estates, Dunkenhall, which had long been a possession of the Rishtons of Pontalghe and Dunkenhall. The Rishtons are an ancient family, in descent of Adam de Blackburn. On 6 Apr 1296 Roger de Dewhurst occurs as a witness to a charter of lands in Billington and Wilpshire. We reproduce a full translation of the text from the Lancashire Archives below:

> Know those present and future that I, Elias de Ennetwesyl, have given, granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Henry de Bolton and Ellen his wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten all those lands, which I had from the gift of the said Henry in the vills of Belington and Wlyppeschyr, if they have heirs of their bodies, but if not, the said land will remain forever to the said Henry and his heirs in any way begotten. To hold and to have to the said Henry and Ellen his wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten in the form, below written, of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereupon due and accustomed. And I, indeed, the said Elias, and my heirs shall warrant and defend against all men and women all the aforesaid lands in the aforesaid vills with appurtenances, as is before written, to the said Henry and Ellen his wife and heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. In testimony of which matter, to this present charter I have affixed my seal. With these witnesses: Hugh de Clyderowe, Henry de Clayton, Robert de Bolton, Robert de Cundeklyf, Roger de Dewyhirst, Robert, son of Gilbert, William de Coldecotis and others. Dated at Belington on Sunday next before the feast of St Leo and [St] Guthlac in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward [6 Apr 1296] (DDPT 6/21).

According to Farrer & Brownbill (1911) Roger de Dewyhurst and his brother Henry de Dewyhurst both died without male issue before 1320. Their kinsman Adam de Dewhurst, who was probably cousin or great grand nephew of Robert their father, inherits the Dewhurst estates. Adam del Dewehirst occurs in 1332 in the *Lay Subsidy* for Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley, where he contributes sixteen pence (*The Exchequer Lay Subsidy* for the Hundred of Blackburn printed in Rylands, J P (London, 1896) *The Exchequer Lay Subsidy Rolls of Robert de Shireburn and John de Radcliffe Taxers and Collectors in the County of Lancaster A.D. 1332,* reproduced in Hall, J (The Record Society, 1896) *The Book of the Abbot of Combermere* 1289 to 1529). Roger de Dewyhirst, Adam's eldest son and our twenty-first great grandfather, is also taxed two shillings for his estate in Livesay (ibid, p. 78). Adam de Dewyhurst occurs again in 1332 as a juror in an inquest taken at Preston, Amounderness, concerning the late William del Ewode (Farrer, W (The Record Society, 1907) *Lancashire Inquests, Extents and Feudal Aids*, Part II, A.D. 1310 - A.D. 1333, p.238). We note that an Adam del Ewode was also taxed for lands in Livesay in 1332 (Rylands, J P (1896)). In 1335 Adam del Dewehirst is said to be holding his estate of Henry son of John son of Walter de Braddyll with 15d. free rent (Farrer & Brownbill (1911)). In 1340 Adam appears again, this time in Manchester as a juror before *Escheator* William de Catesby concerning the Abbot and Convent of Whalley (Farrer, W (1915) *Lancashire Inquests, Extents and Feudal Aids*, Part III, A.D. 1313 - A.D. 1355, p.48). On 26 Jun 1351 Adam of the Dewyhurst occurs as a witness to a grant from Henry son of Henry of Bolton to Robert de Cundliffe of real property in Billington (*Lancashire Archives* DDPT 6/51). Then on 12 Nov 1351 Adam de Dewhurst occurs again as a witness to a

grant between the same parties (*Lancashire Archives* DDPT 6/52). On 18 Sep 1352 Adam witnesses a deed of quitclaim between the parties (*Lancashire Archives* DDPT 6/53). On 26 Apr 1355 there is a reference in a deed to the witness of ' … of the Dewihurst, Thomas his son'. The deed is badly faded. We cannot be certain but, as he occurs in the other deeds as a witness in the period, we conclude that the record identifies Adam de Dewyhurst again and it would appear also to identify a son named Thomas. The deed is preserved in the Lancashire Archives. We provide a translation of the full text below from the Lancashire Archives:

> To all men whom this deed will reach, Alice, who was the wife of Henry de Bolton, greetings in the lord. Know you that I have granted, released and completely quitclaimed to Robert de Cundeclif the elder all my lands and tenements, which I had in the name of dower after the death of the aforesaid Henry, formerly my husband, in the vills of Bylington and Wlipshire. To have and to hold to the same Robert, his heirs and assigns forever of the chief lords of that fee by the services thereupon due and accustomed. And I, indeed, the aforesaid Alice shall warrant all the aforesaid lands and tenements to the aforesaid Robert, his heirs or assigns during my life. In testimony of which matter, to these presents I have affixed my seal. Witnessed: Robert, son of Robert of Clitheroe, John of …, … of the Dewhurst, Thomas his son, Jordan of Kenyon. Given at Bylington on Sunday after St Mark the evangelist in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward III after the conquest [26 April 1355]. (Papers of Petre of Dunkenhalgh, ref DDPT 6/54)

In 1360 the Hundred Years War rages and in January Edward III marches on Paris, laying waste to the countryside. On 8 May 1360 the Treaty of Bretigny is signed and this phase of the War ends. Under the agreement Edward gives up his claim to the French throne and he releases King John II of France. In consideration he is granted land in Calais and Gascony. On 24 Oct the Treaty of Calais ratifies the Treaty of Bretigny and does not mention the issue of claims to the French throne. In that same year the nave vault at York Minster is completed. In the Spring of 1361 there is an outbreak of the plague. On 10 Oct 1361 Edward the Black Prince is married to Joan of Kent. The Justices of the Peace Act 1361 introduces the office of Justice of the Peace. Then on 16 Jan 1362 the great storm, *Grote Mandrenke* (St Marcellus's Flood), an extratropical cyclone, sweeps across England. Adam de Dewyhurst occurs again on 27 Jul 1362 as a witness to a deed of grant from Robert de Cunliffe to Henry his son, Randle of Billington and Adam of Qwythalgh, concerning properties in Billington and Wilpshire (Lancashire Archives, DDPT 6/55). It is the final occurrence of Adam de Dewyhurst, Head of the House of Dewhurst in the records. There are some further Dewhurst occurrences in the 1320s which we need to consider. On May 1321 the Marcher Lords seize the lands of Hugh le Despenser, first Earl of Winchester. On 28 Jun Thomas second Earl Lancaster holds an assembly at Sherburn-in-Elmet in which he denounces Hugh le Despencer and demands administrative reforms. On 14 Aug the King is forced to banish Despencer and his son Hugh the younger. On 10 Mar 1322 the Battle of Burton Bridge takes place in the Despencer War and the King succeeds in driving off the rebel forces. On 16 Mar the King defeats the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Boroughbridge. On 22 Mar the Earl of Lancaster is executed at Pontefract. On 17 April 1322, at Rothwell in Yorkshire we find an interesting entry in the Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Edward II, via *British History Online*. The entry identifies a Robert de Deuhirst, who is reserved for the office of the Marshalsea by the Sergeant of Queen Isabella at York, Simon Constantyn, acting under the charge of the Steward of her Household:

> April 17. Rothwell. Writ of aid until Christmas, for Simon Constantyn, serjeant of queen Isabella, charged by the steward of her household and the keeper of her wardrobe to make purveyances for the office of her pantry and buttery. By p.s. The like for the following sergeants of the queen, as purveyors, viz.:—Roger Pate, for the office of the baker of her household. Ralph de Wendovre for that of the great kitchen of her household. John de Wysebergh. John Cosyn for that of her poultry. John Draper. John Curtoys. for that of her scullery. Hugh de Lyncestre. Master John de la March for that of her saucery. Adam du Chastel. William de Brideport for that of her hall and chamber. John Russel. William de Kenyngton for that of the Marshalsea of her household. Robert Tipetoft. Robert de Deuhirst (*1322 Membrane 18,* Lyte, H C M (London, 1904) *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II,* volume IV, 1321 - 1324; BHO).

The Court of the Marshalsea was a Court of Record held by the Steward and Marshall of the Royal Household, which was to administer justice between the sovereign's domestic servants. The jurisdiction of the Court of Marshalsea extended to twelve miles around the residence of the Sovereign, which area was known as the *Verge* (Jones, W R (1970a) *The Court of the Verge: The Jurisdiction of the Steward and Marshal and Household in Later Medieval England,* The Journal of British Studies, Vol. 10, No. 1, November 1970). Robert de Deuhirst occurs again at the end of a list of men assigned to offices in the Household of Queen Isabella. We note with interest that our eighteenth great grandfather, Adam de Dewhurst, Man-at-Arms occurs three times in the *medievalsoldier tables* as Adam Deuhirst. On 14 July 1432 he occurs under the captaincy of Sir William Trafford, retinue in the field in the Marches of Avranchin (Muster Roll BNF MS Fr 25770 no. 710). He occurs again under Trafford 28 Jul 1432 in the Marches of Mortain and Domfront (Muster Roll BNF MS Fr 25770 no. 712). He occurs a third time, as Adam de Deuhirst on 24 Aug 1432 in the Marches of Mortain and the Defence of Domfront, only this time his Captain is listed in the transcription as 'Sir William Crafford' (Muster Roll BNF NAF 8602 no. 17). It is not clear whether his Captain in the two earlier instances was also Sir William Crafford, a well known Man-at-Arms and Knight in the period and that the transcription was in error. Crafford was later appointed to the *Poor Knights of Windsor* and it was said, having been often taken prisoner he had been mutilated hand and foot and so grievously wounded in the head that his recovery was improbable (The National Archives catalogue reference C 66/456 m. 34) Robert de Deuhirst occurs again on 23 Dec 1322 at York but on this occasion his name is rendered Robert *Deuhurst* (reproduced from *British History Online*):

> Dec. 23. York. Writ of aid, until Michaelmas, for John de Bury, serjeant of Queen Isabella, charged by the steward of her household and the keeper of her wardrobe to provide lodging for her company and horses. By K. The like for the following :— Master John de la March, for the sausery. John Cosyn, for the poultry. Robert de Deuhurst, for the marshalsea. Simon Constantyn, for the pantry and buttery. Robert Typetoft, for the marshalsea. William de Kenyngton, for the marshalsea. John Draper, for the poultry. Adam du Chastiel, for the sausery. Ralph de Wendovre, for the great kitchen. Roger Pate, for the office of baker. John de Wyseberwe, for the great kitchen. William de Brudeport, for the hall and chamber. Hugh de Lyncestre, for the scullery. John Curtois, for the scullery. John Russel, for the hall and chamber. John de Astwyk, for lodging the company and horses. Robert le Parker, porter (*janitor*) of the queen, for making purveyance of carriage and harness. (*Membrane 10,* 1322 - 1323 in Lyte, H C M (London, 1904) *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II,* volume IV, 1321 - 1324)

The record appears to identify the same Robert de Deuhurst who is assigned to the office of the *Marshalsea* for Queen Isabella. If this man is a true Dewhurst then it is very likely that he is a younger son of Adam de le Deuhihurst. His elder brother, who was Roger de Dewhurst the elder of Livesay, was taxed in 1332 for his estate in Livesay. There is another interesting record, which appears on 7 May 1366 at Westminster in the *Close Rolls of Edward III* which identifies a William de *Deuhurst* as a witness to a Charter:

> *Memorandum* of acknowledgment, 7 May. Charter of Robert (*sic*) Belet of Lalham, giving with warranty to Richard Rook the elder of Westminster, Thomas Durdent of Denham and John Pecche of Westminster, their heirs and assigns, all his lands, rents and services, meadows, feedings and pastures, with waters, ways, paths, ditches, commons, fisheries, heriots, reliefs, escheats, etc. in the towns and fields of Lalham, Stanes and Lytlyngton co. Middlesex. Witnesses: John Pirye, Nicholas Bodewell, William Bischop, William Deuhurst, Roger Slak, Nicholas de Ware, Thomas Fremlee, Robert Gy. Dated Lalham, Monday after St. George 40 Edward III. (Lyte, HCM (London, 1910) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III, volume XII, 1364 - 1369,* pp. 267 - 274).

Thus far we have found no further evidence to support the notion that the texts identify a Robert de *Dewhurst* or a William de *Dewhurst* but the similarity of *Dewhurst* and *Deuhurst* is very compelling. They are homonyms and phonetically almost identical. As we saw in the previous chapter, in October and November 1428 two members of the Dewhurst Family, Thomas de Dewhurst and Geoffrey de Dewhurst occur as Men-at-Arms under the captaincy of Thomas Burgh at Tombelaine (Muster Roll BNF MS Fr 25767, no. 178 and Muster Roll BNF MS Fr 25768, no. 314). According to the transcriptions on the medievalsoldier database, on four occasions they are identified by the clerk under the names Thomas Deuhurst and Geoffrey Deuhurst. We gave a fuller account of the history and genealogy of Thomas and Geoffrey in the previous chapter. As we saw in our chapter on *The Dewhursts of Cheshunt*, on 20 Mar 1643 our first cousin, Sir Robert Dewhurst of Cheshunt Nunnery, occurs in the Journal of the House of Lords, where he is stated to be Robert *Deuhurst* (House of Lords (London, 1767 - 1830) 20 Mar 1643, *Journal of the House of Lords,* volume V, 1642 - 1643, pp. 655 - 656), reproduced in *British History Online,* https://www.british-history.ac.uk/).

The Poll Tax of 1379 was applied to all lay single and married men over the age of sixteen and to all females over the age of sixteen (Fenwyck, Carolyn C. (1998). *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379, and 1381*. Part 1. Bedfordshire-Leicestershire. Oxford University Press.). Wives were not taxed and no one was to be taxed in more than one place. The records would not identify any Dewhurst living in Lancashire who had joined the clergy and there is always the possibility that there were other Dewhursts in the period for whom the record has not survived. All of the men and Matillis are assessed at 4d. However, in principle the subsidy should provide us with a stock-take of the Dewhursts who were living in Lancashire in the year in which it was levied and we must consider that evidence to be very weighty indeed. Now, it seems that our progenitor Adam inherited the Dewhurst estates circa 1320 after which he was known as Adam de le Deuhihurst. On the basis of his eldest son being taxed in 1332, we deduce that Adam was a mature man in 1320 and we had proposed that he was born circa 1290 and that his eldest son Roger Dewhurst of Livesay was born in 1310. Although we have very strong evidence that Adam's eldest son was called Roger, we do not have very clear and certain evidence as to his having had other sons and it is likely that he did. We identified two possible further sons of Adam de le Deuhihurst in the records. Firstly, Robert de Deuhirst who served Queen Isabella at York in the Marschalsea, secondly a Thomas Dewhurst, whose existence is made out by an archivist's transcription of an ancient deed, now too faded to be confirmed, in the preservation of the Lancashire Archives and which we have translated in full and thirdly a William de Deuhirst who occurs in a document enacted at Westminster. There is a gap of forty-five years between the occurrence of Adam de le Deuhihurst and his son Roger in the subsidy of 1332 and in the occurrence in 1379 of Ricardo del Dewehirst of Saleburi, Matillis del Dewehirst of Saleburi, Rogero de Deweherst of Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley, Roberto del Dewehirst of Billington and Wilelmo de Dewyhurst and his spouse of Ashton-in-Makerfield. The seat at Le Dewhurst was in Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley and the Head of the House of Dewhurst was seated there. We must infer that in 1379 Rogero de Deweherst was the Head of the House of Dewhurst and that his father was most likely to be deceased. It would so happen that in the course of our inquiries we identified two of our 1379 Dewhursts, the brothers Ricardo de Dewehirst of Saleburi and Roberto de Dewehirst of Billington. On 26 Oct 1388 they occur together in a Deed in which they have taken up a lease on lands in Salesbury and in Clayton:

> LX. Salesbury, Clayton-le-Dale and Salford and West-Derby Hundreds. Article 1308. 1388 (12 Ric. II), 26 Oct. LEASE. Thos. de la More of Lyverpull and Cecily his wife to Rob. del Dewehurst and Ric. his bro. Lands, &c., in Salebiry and Clayton. Witn.: Ric. de Bolton, John de Cundeclyf, Thos. Mayson, Rob. del Stodelhurst, Thos. de Osbaldeston. 'Transcr. (L. 1064) (M. 787). (Brownbill, J (The Record Society,1913) *A Calendar of that part of the collection of deeds and papers of the Moore Family of Bankhall, co. Lancaster, now in the Liverpool Public Library,* p. 191).

Richard del Dewehirst occurs a second time at Berwick in 1405 when his son Geoffrey is then pardoned by King Henry IV. Returning to Fenwick, Willelmo de Dewhurst is the only Dewhurst appearing in the 1379 Lay Subsidy records for Lancashire whose wife is mentioned. He was therefore also a mature male and the most likely explanation is that he is the brother of Richard and Robert. Now it seems most likely that all of the three Dewhurst brothers were born after 1360. If Richard, Robert and William are the sons of Roger de Dewehirst, who in 1379 is seated at Le Dewhurst in Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley, then we suggest that Roger de Dewehirst himself was born circa 1335. He would appear to be the son of Roger Dewhurst of Livesay who was born around 1310. There is a possible seventh Dewhurst mentioned in Fenwick, being Edmundus Doweryhous of the Villa de Hale. This record appears on p. 476 of Fenwick and is attributed to E179/30/24/4 m.7 c.1 (dorse). The name sounds like a corruption and I can find no obvious source but it is conceivable that this is a rendering of Dewyhurst. In the course of our inquiries we have found no further occurrence of a Dewhurst in Hale in the period and we will not include the record in our analysis.

Roger de Dewhurst occurs as a witness in an undated grant of lands in Billington and Wilpshire from Henry son of Robert de Bolton to Elias Entwistle (*Lancashire Archives* DDPT 6/3). On 1 Jul 1395 a Roger of Dewehurst occurs as witness to a deed of entail given at Billington between John of Bowehurste, chaplain and John son of John de Cundliffe with Richard son of Robert de Cundliffe (*Lancashire Archives*, from *The Papers of Petre of Dunkenhalgh* reference DDPT 6/62). Roger de Dewehurst occurs again as a witness to a grant of lands in Billington involving William of Whetherby, perpetual vicar of Blackburn and John son of Robert de Cunliffe the elder and others, taken 'Wed. after Translation St. Thomas Martyr' (*Lancashire Archives*, from *The Papers of Petre of Dunkenhalgh* reference DDPT 6/63). On 19 Jul 1405 Roger de Dewyhurst occurs as a witness to a grant of property in Billington from Henry Hardy of Billington, his wife Ellen to their son John (DDPT 6/67). We provide a translation of the full text of the deed below:

> Know those present and future that we, Henry Hardy of Billyngton and Ellen my wife, have given, granted and by this our present charter confirmed to John Hardy, our son, all our messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances in the vill of Billyngton. To have and to hold all the aforesaid messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances to the

aforesaid John, his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services thereupon due and lawfully accustomed forever freely and quietly with all commodities and easements to the said messuages, lands and tenements howsoever belonging within the aforesaid vill and outside. And we, indeed, the aforesaid Henry and Ellen, shall warrant and defend forever all the aforesaid messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances to the aforesaid John, his heirs and assigns against all men. In testimony of which matter, to this our present charter we have affixed our seals. With these witnesses: Richard de Cundclif, Roger de Dewehirst, William del Dene, John de Bradill senior, John de Bradill junior and others. Dated at Billyngton on Monday next before the feast of St James the apostle in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry IV after the conquest of England [19 Jul 1405]. (The Papers of Petre of Dunkenhalgh)

As to the genealogy of the Early Dewhursts, the evidence suggests that Adam was Head of the House of Dewhurst following the death of his kinsmen. Farrer & Brownbill state that Roger and Henry died without male issue before 1320 and we assume that Adam took possession of the Dewhurst estates at that time. We have found no evidence which would suggest that Roger was Adam's brother and it seems unlikely that Adam would have granted such a substantial estate to a cousin. It seems most likely that Roger is Adam's son and that he was sired prior to his father's inheritance of the Dewhurst Estates. Although he may not have been Adam's only son and there is some evidence that Adam may have sired at least two other sons, those being Thomas and Robert, we must assume that Roger was Adam's eldest son and heir. Now in 1332 both Adam and Roger contribute to the Lay Subsidy for Blackburneshire. Adam is taxed in Wilpshire, the location of the Seat at Le Dewhurst. Roger is taxed for his estate in Livesay. As Roger holds his own estate we assume that Roger was a mature man. He is likely to have been at least twenty years of age. If he were twenty years of age in 1332 we could set his date of birth at around 1312. If he was sired when Adam was a mature man, then we could estimate Adam's own birth at around 1292. Now as we observed above Roger Dewhurst occurs in the records in land transactions as late as 1405. If this were the same Roger Dewhurst, he would ninety-three years of age and still able to travel to Billington to witness a Deed. The records must therefore represent two Roger Dewhursts. The first, Roger de Dewyhurst the elder of Livesay was eldest son and heir of Adam de le Deuhihurst and born around 1312. The second, Roger de Dewyhurst the younger was probably born some time after 1332. If he had been a mature of say sixty-five years at the date of his last occurrence in 1405 then we could set his birth at around 1340.

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